

The Nor'West Farmer.

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Canadian Live Stock at the Pan-American.

*Specially Reported for The Nor'-West
Farmer.*

Canadian breeders were well represented at the Pan-American cattle show, which opened on Monday, Sept. 16th. The animals shown were a credit to Canada and good enough to carry off the lion's share of the blue ribbons in every class.

SHORTHORNS.

The Canadian exhibitors in the Shorthorn class were W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, McDonald Bros., Woodstock, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, all from Ontario; and Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Manitoba. In many ways the competition here was a repetition of Toronto, the same animals being pitted against each other, not enough new blood being shown to materially alter the awards. Owing to the rest his animals had Manager Yule was able to get his animals into better bloom and thus succeeded under new judges in securing a higher place for several of them.

In the aged bull class Flatt was again first, as at Toronto, with his imported bull Speculator. W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Mich., who crowded Flatt at Toronto, was second with Deputy Marshal, Flatt third with Valiant and Greenway fifth with George Bruce. In the two-year-old bull class Flatt secured first with Lord Banff, imp., Greenway being second with Sittytion Hero 7th, a bull that will be heard from again next year. Watt had third place. In the yearling bulls Flatt got the coveted ribbon for his Knight Errant, Greenway second with Ribbon's Choice, and D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, was third with Silver Mist.

The bull calves were a fine lot, Watt winning first with King Tom, Boland second with Gay Sharon and Flatt's Britannia's Duke third.

In aged cows Flatt's Cicely, the cow imported from Queen Victoria's herd, was first, and his Empress 12th, imp., second, Greenway's Jenny Lind 4th, imp., formerly owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, and champion female at Winnipeg this year, was placed third.

Two-year-old heifers brought out 10 capital entries that would make a foundation for a herd that should satisfy any man. Boland secured first and second with Lady Sharon 6th and Carrie Abbottsburn respectively, Hanna was third with Anvern Mayflower and Greenway's Matchless 25th fourth, and Village Princess fifth.

Nine good yearlings faced the judges. Boland's Snowdrop secured first, Flatt's Lady Hamilton second, and Greenway's Bright Light, imp., third.

The heifer calf class produced eight youngsters. Boland's Lady Sharon 8th first, Macdonald Bros' Duchess 2nd second, Flatt's Fanc's Matchless third.

Macdonald Bros. sold Duchess 2nd to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.,

before she left the ring for a good figure. Duchess will be heard from next season.

Flatt's Speculator won the gold medal in the sweepstakes contest, he also won the medal for the best cow, any age, with Cicely, imp.

In the herd prize Flatt won first, Boland second and Greenway third.

HEREFORDS.

In the Hereford class H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., had the sweepstakes bull, beating all America, he also won two blue ribbons and two gold medals and other awards. W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S., secured several good places.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

James Brown, Guelph, Ont., took second in the all aged bull class. F. W. Philips, Oakville, Ont., took third in two-year-old bulls. Bowman was

cond with Lord Dudley, imp., sweepstakes at Toronto. In the two-year-old class Ogilvie was second, and Reford second with yearling bulls. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, was third, Reford fourth, and Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., fifth. In the bulls under one year Robt. Ness was first and second.

With all aged cows the Ogilvie Co. was second, third and fifth, Ness fourth.

For two-year-olds Ness was first, Clark second and Reford third and fifth.

There were 17 yearling heifers shown. Ness was first and fifth, Ogilvie Co. second and third and Reford fourth.

Heifer calves were a big entry, Ogilvie Co. was first, third, fourth and fifth and Ness second.

Ogilvie Co. had sweepstakes bull and Ness the sweepstakes cow.

In herds Ogilvie Co. had first, R.

numbers. Canadians made a good showing here, though competition was very keen and therefore no small honor to win. George Rice, Curries Crossing, Ont., had sweepstakes cow, second for herd, and one first, one second, two fourth and one fifth places. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., had third on aged bull, second on two-year-old bull, first on yearling heifer and first on heifer calf.

The Americans had the Jerseys, Brown Swiss, Red Polls, Polled Durhams, Dutch Belted, and Polled Jersey classes all to themselves, some of the best Jerseys (both horned and polled) on the American continent were in the ring and competition was keen.

The parade of prize winners in the stadium was a grand sight, large as this enclosure is, it was completely filled, and it was the opinion of competent judges that the cattle in the parade could not be duplicated at any show on the American continent.

Vaccinating Against Anthrax.

In one or two former issues we took note of the outbreak of anthrax amongst the sheep on the land of the Canadian Land & Ranch Co. at Swift Current. In a recent visit to that point, through the courtesy of Mr. Alexander, the manager, a Farmer representative was given a run across to the ranch headquarters, just south of the village, to find out how the trouble was being handled.

The outbreak appeared just after shearing time, and gradually spread, but as the sheep are kept in several separate bands, at different points, for many miles along the Swift Current stream, some of them were not reached at all. As soon as the trouble was seen to be of a serious nature, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa was informed, and Dr. Hargrave, Dominion Veterinarian, was despatched to take charge. He at once had the sheep moved on to new ground, and after this had been done once or twice the spread of the disease ceased entirely.

About Sept. 1st Dr. C. H. Higgins, Assistant Pathologist for the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, arrived on the scene, and the two professionals have since been superintending the work of vaccinating the flocks, which work has been carried on as rapidly as the supply of vaccine can be secured. In a short interview with Dr. Higgins much information of interest was given.

This has been the most serious outbreak of anthrax yet experienced in Canada, but in one or two cases newspaper correspondents who were either misinformed or over sanguine to draw out scare headlines, have exaggerated the extent of the attack and have developed theories as to the introduction of the germ, which have been drawn only from the vagaries of their own imaginations. The introduction of the trouble is purely a matter of speculation, and must always remain so.

Before the outbreak there were about 16,000 sheep upon the ranch, and it is expected that about 2,500 deaths will occur between the losses from the disease itself and a three or four per cent. death rate which accompanies vaccination. Two vaccinations, by the way, are necessary, the first one being very light, and the se-

To the Reader.

We would again ask our present subscribers to help increase the usefulness of The Nor'-West Farmer by EACH one sending us at least one NEW subscriber. We will send The Farmer from now to the 1st of January, 1903, to every NEW subscriber for \$1.00, also The Western Home Monthly for the same time.

If you are now taking a weekly newspaper, or intend taking one, we will send you your choice of the following papers (together with premiums) and the Nor'-West Farmer and Western Home Monthly until January 1st, 1903, for the price set opposite each.

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fifth in the heifer calf class, and second for the best herd.

GALLOWAYS.

D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., the old Galloway breeder, was first for aged bulls, first in the two-year-olds, and third in bulls under one year, second in aged cows, third in two-year-olds, third in yearlings and first with his heifer calf. He had gold medal for sweepstake bull and second in the herd.

DEVONS.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., secured third in the two-year-old, yearling and calf classes of bulls respectively; fourth for two-year-old and second for yearling heifers; and second and fourth for heifer calves.

AYRSHIRES.

In the all aged bulls W. W. Ogilvie Co., Lachine Rapids, Que., was first with his imported bull, Douglasdale, second at Toronto, and Robt. A. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., se-

Ness second and R. Reford third.

The Ayrshires had more entries than any breed at the show and there was some close competition. The judging was very slow and the breeders' patience was severely taxed.

GUERNSEYS.

In yearling bulls W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, got first, also first, third and fifth for aged cows, and sweepstakes for best cow.

FRENCH CANADIANS.

In French Canadian cattle the Frenchmen had things pretty well their own way. Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., and James Dugas & Co., St. Jacques, Que., being the principal winners. There was a big turnout of French Canadian cattle, and although smaller than the Jersey, they seem to have many friends in the dairy business.

HOLSTEINS.

The black and whites were in large

cond one furnishing enough of the anthrax germs to establish immunity amongst sheep for one year.

The trouble has not appeared in any other flocks than the one indicated, and there were no losses at Saskatchewan Landing, north of Swift Current, as at one time was reported. One cow and seven or eight horses, however, were smitten, but owing to the prompt quarantine measures which were effected, the spread amongst other classes of stock does not seem likely.

Anthrax, which some have confounded with black-leg, is a different disease, develops very rapidly after infection, resulting in death in about 24 hours, and is attended by but few symptoms of a noticeable character. The germs may be taken into the system by means of the digestive tract, by respiration or by inoculation under the skin. The danger from infection from the former cause (that is, taking up the germs while feeding) is not so great amongst cattle or other ruminants as with sheep, owing to the greater acidity of the digestive fluids in the case of the cattle. The disease may be communicated from one class of stock to another, but the strength of the germs which may operate upon one class of stock may not affect another at all.

One of the most serious features of the trouble is the infesting of the range with the anthrax germs. In the sloughs and alkaline patches prevails a medium favorable to the breeding of the germs, and although there might never again be a recurrence of the trouble among stock, the range infested will never be known to be absolutely free from the disease, and another outbreak may occur at any future time when the necessary conditions should obtain. In order to make sure of continued immunity, revaccination amongst sheep would be necessary every year, and with cattle every two years.

The work of vaccination has been very much retarded on account of the impossibility of securing the vaccine in sufficient quantities. In fact, the experience in this case seems to indicate rather strongly the advisability of the government taking up the manufacture of some of the biological products which are now put up only by private concerns. At present the matter of sufficient production is too uncertain, and in case of an outbreak and a shortage occurring it would be possible to ascertain just the extent of the shortage, and those in charge could govern themselves accordingly.

Straw as a Maintenance Ration.

As is now pretty well known, the State of Kansas was very badly hit by the protracted hot wave of July, 1901. Its wheat crop being nearly all winter grown, was a very good one, away above the average, and being early, was matured and safely harvested before the hot spell came on. With the corn crop it was very different. The hot sun and extreme drouth fairly killed it, leaving, by the latest government reports, only 19 per cent. of a good corn crop. This means a terrible shortage of winter feed instead of the bumper crop that previous to the heat might reasonably have been expected. In the circumstances the live stock department of the Agricultural College resolved to try an experiment on the value of wheat straw as winter feed. We give the details in their own words:—

"Three dry dairy cows averaging 1,226 pounds live weight, two two-year-old heifers averaging 1,059 pounds, and three calves averaging 510 pounds, were selected. The experiment began August 1st, when the aggregate weight of the eight head amounted to 7,327 pounds. As the cows came from good sorghum pasture and the heifers and calves from good prairie pasture they did not relish the wheat straw for the first few days and only consumed about ten

pounds daily per head. The cattle were fed four pounds of ground wheat daily per head throughout the experiment. By dampening the straw and sprinkling the grain on and through it, considerably more straw was consumed, the average for 31 days being 16½ pounds daily per head.

"At the close of the first week every animal in the experiment lost in weight, the average being 62 pounds per head. During the second week they regained a considerable portion of this loss. At the close of the experiment, September 1st, the three cows weighed an average of 1,172 pounds, a loss of 54 pounds per head for the 31 days under experiment, the heifers averaged 1,067 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds per head, and the calves averaged 523 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds per head. The total weight of the lot at the close of the experiment was 7,217 pounds, a loss of 110 pounds for the lot, or 23 pounds per head, a small item when one considers that it all came in the first week of the experiment. The total feed consumed by the lot was 4,232 pounds of wheat straw and 992 pounds of ground wheat. The straw was hauled about eight miles and did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. When the cattle have access to a straw stack they get considerable chaff and more or less shrivelled or waste wheat blown over with the chaff. Under these conditions cattle would not need as much wheat as given above."

All classes of Kansas farmers are going to miss their usual corn crop this year and the attempt of the Experiment Station to show the feeding value of the best wheat straw was, no doubt, undertaken with a good end in view, but this particular experiment seems to us about as crude as the most ignorant hayseed in Kansas could have devised. These animals, up to the time of test, were apparently well fed on seasonable and very nutritious food. It was palatable, succulent, and easily digestible. From this every way desirable diet these well conditioned beasts were suddenly turned in the middle of summer on to dry straw, of the exact quality of which the bulletin gives no information. Along with it 4 lbs. of ground wheat per head were fed. They lost in a week as much as first-rate feed could have put on them in a month. The straw was then dampened and they began to make up the loss, but even with the advantage of greater familiarity with their feed, the cows had lost more in a month than with the best of feed they could have recovered in another month. The younger cattle, because of their youth, made as good a gain on the whole as could have been expected.

Let us now analyze a little more closely the experiment recorded in this interesting bulletin. Every decently informed farmer knows that straw cut on the green side is considerably richer in protein than if cut on the ripe side. On this very important point the experimenters are silent, perhaps because they did not see anything in it. If they did, why did they not say so? They do tell us that straw did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. The is another case of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. The man who does not know that the chaff, broken wheat and weed seeds, if any, are the best parts of a straw stack, knows nothing of any one of the very first things in practical feeding. Why did these wise men leave it out?

Any farmer of ordinary intelligence knows that changes much less violent than from good sound pasture to dry straw with a little chop are sure to injuriously affect the digestion. To make such a change in the heat of summer is an aggravation of the original blunder. To taper off in November from the one feed to the other would be a reasonable course. To make such a violent transition from the best of summer feed to the worst quality of winter feed, is more worthy of a crank than of an up-to-date professor of animal husbandry. If they

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want to retrieve the respect this bulletin is well calculated to destroy, they will begin at once on common sense lines. Let the cattle have at least one meal a day of food like that they were used to. Let the straw be taken from the bottom or at least from the average of the stack, noting at same time the condition of the straw as to ripeness. Let the straw and chaff be damped for 12 hours. Feed it in moderate quantities and keep them busy cleaning it up. Try this without any ground wheat and at same time feed a lot with 3 lbs. of ground wheat in addition. In December cut off all the other feed, and find from a month's test on the straw and chaff, with a little chop added for a special lot, just what a winter ration, mainly of wheat straw, fed on common sense principles, will result in, and tell the world what you have found. In that way the respect forfeited by this crude experi-

Cattle Running at Large.

At a county court held at Dauphin, on Sept. 12th, Judge Ryan tried a case that is of more than local interest. Thomas Froggatt sued James Lambert for damage done to his crops by Lambert's cows. A herd law has been passed since the offence was committed, but the judge held that in the absence of any by-law the principles of common law governed, which was that the owner was liable for all damages. The defendant was assessed \$10 damages and costs.

This is an important practical decision. A great many people have the idea that till some definite law in the shape of municipal government has been fixed they may send out their stock to range at pleasure. Judge Ryan's decision makes the law on this subject clear, and stock owners should govern themselves accordingly.

the son of a milking mother has somehow the power to transmit to his own female offspring the qualities of his dam. They could not explain why it is so, but they recognize the fact and act on it. But they are very much in want of some one who could demonstrate the physiological principles by which the facts of their own observations are explained. In that matter England is a long way behind this continent. She needs an American missionary.

The present situation in dairy Shorthorn breeding has been thus put by Professor Jas. Long, one of the authorities referred to:—

"No where on earth, that we know of, is there a breeder of Shorthorns who is breeding from a bull that has been bred for generations for milk alone, and thus has entrenched within him true dairy quality to impart to his heifers. They all have gone astray."

out on top as a performer, whereas the younger and better looking cattle were found to have put more fat on their backs and less in the milk pail. She has done her share to raise the reputation of the "angular cow" for which several capital judges in and out of Scotland so strongly stand up.

A noted horse thief called DeWolfe, who, along with one or two others, has been operating along the boundary between Alberta and Montana, has just been corraled at Great Falls, Montana, where he was wanted for similar offences.

Alfred Hutchinson, the well-known rancher and dairyman of Whitesand, Assa., has sold out and returned to Ontario. He was an occasional and welcome contributor to the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer and will be much missed in the Whitesand district.



MANITOBA'S EXHIBIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.

ment may be retrieved and farmers get some real benefit.

We may add here the experience of a small farmer in Manitoba in the last trying winter, feeding his dry stock, young and old, from a straw stack. The straw was not too ripe when cut. He fed by means of a sheet, cleaning up the pile as he went and keeping the beasts moderately warm. They were let out on fine days for an hour at a time for air and water. If stormy, only a few at a time were let out to drink and put in when they had drunk all they wanted. They came through the winter better than in any previous year, without a pound of other feed, and his example is worth noting by all who are in the same fix.

We have just received word from Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, that he has cancelled the exhibit of horses that he had originally intended making at the Pan-American.

[Dairy Shorthorns in England.]

Two leading authorities in England have been pointing out why it is so difficult to get a breed of reliable dairy Shorthorns. The milking capacity of a cow can be pretty correctly ascertained, but the rule is to try and breed her to the prize winning bull at a local show, the surest way to spoil the offspring for milking purposes. The bull of good dairy type never did and never will get a high place in any stock show. At the show the judging is done by an expert in beef form and the tickets are distributed along that line. The true dairy cow, no matter of what breed, will, if mated to a bull of the same type, throw a calf with probably a decided tendency toward milk production, and even in the male that aptitude will be indicated by specialties in form and temperament. The north-west of England has always been able to show Shorthorn females of pretty well confirmed milking type just because farmers there have found out that

This is pretty nearly the truth as far as England is concerned. But if there are good dairy Shorthorns in spite of the very imperfect light on this subject, it is a strong proof of the milking possibilities of the English Shorthorn when more reliable light is spread and acted on.

A Business Test.

The west of Scotland farmers who devote special attention to milk production are now bringing dairy judging down to a sound business basis. The cows are first judged in the ordinary way, one man putting a money value on the cow as a condition to the next stage of the test. The first prize and champion cow on the show day unfortunately contracted a "weed" before the milking test came on, but her performance under the business test landed her well down on the list of competitors. The third prize cow, 11 years old, and scraggy to look at, came

The fattest cattle at the Pan-American were the Polled Durhams owned by J. H. Hillier, of Peru, Ind.

Ione, the little Manitoba mare, won a \$4,000 purse at Indianapolis on Friday, September 20th, and lowered her previous record to 2.08½.

A Dominion charter has been granted to the Gordon, Ironside & Fares company, of Winnipeg, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for carrying on the business of live stock merchants.

The largest bull at the Pan-American was a Shorthorn that weighed 2,750 lbs. The smallest full-grown animal was a French-Canadian cow and she weighed less than 400 lbs.

An English authority says that buyers of bacon pigs invariably prefer those with plenty of hair on them. They have found out that such pigs have the lean and fat better mixed and give a finer quality of bacon. Have our western men noted anything on this point?

Territorial Cattle at the Pan-American.

The following clipping from a Buffalo exchange shows what the Yankees thought of the exhibit of cattle the Territorial government sent down to the Pan-American exposition:—

"Perhaps the oddest feature of the Pan-American cattle show is a consignment of wild range steers direct from the Canadian Northwest. They are sent as an advertisement of what can be accomplished in that country without shelter or additional feed. Some of these animals are plenty fat enough for beef and they are all large and heavy. Their weight will range from 1,300 to 1,800 lbs. each. Cowboys accompanied them with their plains outfit of ponies and lassoes, but they deemed it necessary to build a wire corral to extend from the cars to the enclosures, as they could afford to take no chances with such wild stock."

Another student for Guelph agricultural college is Stanley Ferguson, eldest son of Peter Ferguson, of Kenlis, Assa.

A young boy of Lethbridge was recently dragged to death by his pony. He had been employed looking after a bunch of horses and had lain down to sleep on the prairie with the 35-foot lariat tied to his wrist. Something startled the bunch; his own horse started with them and he was dragged to death.

The agitation amongst farmers and cattle dealers for the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian live cattle is being keenly watched by the provender millers of the old country. There is no doubt but that the success of the movement would mean a huge increase in the demand for feeding-stuffs.

At a recent farmers' institute meeting held in Nebraska, Dr. Peters, of the State University, who has a very high standing as a veterinarian, was asked, "What about the stock food business?" His reply was: "Gentlemen, the only 'stock food' you want is a little oil meal now and then. That's the best stock food on the market."

The two steers that are testing the ability of an acre of brome pasture at the Brandon experimental farm made good gains during the summer. The Shorthorn grade gained from the 8th of May to the 27th of August 239 lbs. and the Guernsey grade 245 lbs. During the last month the pasture was not quite sufficient for them both, consequently the gains were not quite up to that previously made.

About the highest priced wool going to-day is that for home-grown Lincoln "hogg" wool. By hogg is meant a sheep a year old, its fleece being longer and having more "lustre" than that of an older sheep. The best wool is that grown on the east coast where the salty breezes of the north sea sweeten the pasture and bring out the very best qualities possible in wool. This fine long wool is mixed with mohair and used for fine lustrous dress goods.

Peter Robertson, Medicine Hat, a sheep rancher with a flock of about 3,500 head, has recently purchased thirty Rambouillet rams from Messrs. Stroud & Dorsey, of Whitlash, Montana. Mr. Robertson believes the Rambouillet the best sheep he has seen to use for crossing upon the range sheep to secure size of carcass and weight and fineness of fleece. He intends to use this breed for two crosses. A good deal of interest is being taken by the sheepmen as to the results, and we shall watch the outcome with interest. The same dealers have also sold to A. G. Morgan, late of Winnipeg, 2,200 breeding sheep with which to stock a ranch in Western Assiniboia. This includes a lot of half-breed Rambouillet ewes. This breed is larger and heavier than the Merinos and should make a fine sample of both wool and mutton.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

D. PRITCHARD, President.

H. S. Paterson, Secretary. P. O. Box 1882.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for nine months ending September, 1901, \$4,000.
Write for particulars. **AGENTS WANTED**

Our Savings.

To the Editor.—

This letter is to be read only by those who work for wages, or a salary, and is written by one who works for wages.

Every good man has the praiseworthy ambition to provide a competence for his old age, when he is no longer able to work.

Every good man desires to provide for those who are depending on him, should he unfortunately die before he reaches old age.

How can these two objects be gained when we have only our savings to depend on?

I have found the plan which exactly suits me.

It is a contract issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is known as the Collateral Security Policy.

You make a deposit in the Company yearly, or half-yearly if preferred, instead of a deposit in a Bank.

Should you die after you commence, the whole amount of the policy is immediately paid to the family, and contract cancelled. That is, the family of any member is to receive \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$5,000, as the case may be, should death occur.

Should you require to draw on your deposits, as in a Bank, you can do so, only you cannot draw all you have deposited. The amount you are allowed to draw is printed on your contract. Bear in mind contract remains in force, and is still a protection to the family in case of death.

Should you live to make all the deposits agreed upon, you can then withdraw your cash with the accumulated interest, profits and surplus.

You see, therefore, one has all the advantages of a savings account, with a large sum if death occurs, and the money to enjoy should one live to be old.

This contract has all the advantages of an ordinary policy, such as paid up value after three years; month of grace to make deposits; freedom of restrictions as to travel and occupation, etc., etc.

This is but a bare outline of the Collateral Security Policy. Any agent can give you details of cost at your age, amount that can be withdrawn, and cash results when policy matures.

We all know the great importance of Life Insurance as a protection for wife and family, especially if we are cut off in early life. The thousands of members of Friendly Societies is proof that we are anxious to provide for our families. I think if this Collateral Security plan of Insurance was carefully explained to my fellow workers, there would be a large proportion of them who would avail themselves of the chance to kill two birds with one stone—that is, provide for wife and children if death occurred; and if not, to provide for the old man and the old woman when they got old and feeble.

A WORKMAN.

The Great-West Life thanks "A Workman," for his words of commendation. If you are interested, ask one of their agents or write to the Head Office, Winnipeg, for particulars.

FITS

Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy and is now used by the best physicians in hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,

or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where every thing else has failed.

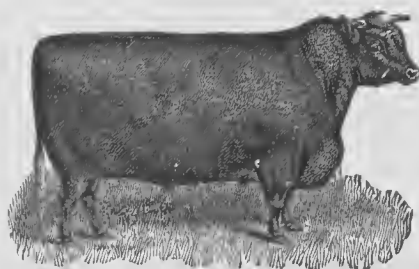
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THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

CURED

Marchmont Stock Farm.



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

The first, the best and largest herd of modern Shorthorns in Western Canada. Forty head imported from Scotland or from imported dams.

Head of the Herd:

PRINCE ALPINE (imp.) by Emancipator and of the great Glen Ythan tribe, and BARRISTER (imp.) by Prince Victor, a Sittyton Secret.

5 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE FROM 10 TO 17 MONTHS, AND OTHERS YOUNGER.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

Large English Berkshires
And Shorthorn Cattle.

One yearling bull, roan, \$75. Pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. My herd is headed by Emperor, 1st prize at Winnipeg, and contains such sows as Jubilee Belle, 1st at Winnipeg; May Queen, 1st at Winnipeg; Golden Lass, and others as good. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. M. EWENS, Box 52, Minnedosa, Man.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD

OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale.

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

"Prince of Wales (678)" "Darnley (222)" "Belted Knight (1395)" "Stanley Prince (6315)" "Prince Patrick (8933)" "Macgregor (1487)"

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT.

We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man

HILL GROVE HERD OF O.I.C. SWINE

I am now offering a few young Boars and Sows fit for fall service; also a nice August litter from the first prize sow at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1901. A few B. P. Rock cockerels at farmers' prices.

A. E. Thompson, Prop., Hannah, N.D., U.S. (Canadian address: Snowflake, Man.)

When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



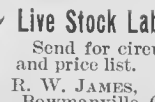
F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

Importer and breeder of high-class Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Toulouse Geese, B.P. Rocks. I usually have some of the best for sale in young stock. Spring pigs fit for shipping, and more coming. B.P. Rock eggs. Order young stock now and save freight. Visitors always welcome, and met at the train when notified, and returned there.



PURVES THOMSON,
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling stallion and some choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling bull, also young bulls sired by Caitbness, and a few good show heifers, cows and heifer calves for sale, from Caitbness.



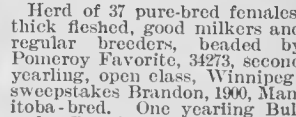
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Send for circular and price list.

R. W. JAMES,

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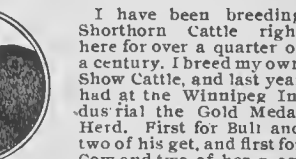
DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Herd of 37 pure-bred females, thick fleshed, good milkers and regular breeders, headed by Pomeroy Favorite, 34273, second yearling, open class, Winnipeg; sweepstakes Brandon, 1900, Manitoba-bred. One yearling Bull and 11 Bull Calves for sale.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her p o g- eny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES ON THE FARM OF PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A. & J. Chadbourn, Ralphton, report the sale of a bull calf to Henry Carscaden, Griswold, Man.

A. J. Fraser, Portage la Prairie, reports the sale of a young sow with pig to D. Smith, Gladstone. This sow won first prize in her class at Portage la Prairie fair this season. A boar, first at Portage, under six months old, goes to Hy. Paul, Beaver.

One of the best Shropshire flocks in England, that of Andrew Mansell, Harrington Hall, was recently sold. Shearing rams went to fully \$2,000, ewes up to \$130. In all 654 sheep of all ages were sold at the high average of \$40. Some of the best lots went to Canada and Australia.

The Shorthorn herd of Lord Brougham is a fine example of the type in which good milking quality and ready feeding for beef is happily blended. The North of England is always strong in this line and the Brougham herd has lately had a most satisfactory sale. The Royal herd at Sandringham got some of the best and a bull went to Germany at \$800.

The Canadian Land and Rancho Co. shipped out recently about 1,800 head of cattle, largely three and four-year old steers that averaged about 1,325 lbs. off the cars at Winnipeg. These fellows will net the growers from \$45 to \$48 a piece. The same firm are shipping west about 5,000 sheep for the B. C. market. Owing to the outbreak of anthrax in the flock this has been rather an unfortunate year with them. They are holding 12,000 sheep for breeding purposes.

J. A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., writes us: "In your article on Territorial cattle for the Pan-American," in your issue of Sept. 20th, is the paragraph: 'Perhaps the best one in the lot comes from Touchwood Hills.' To give credit where it is due, allow me to offer a correction and explanation. This steer, three years old, was bred by John Redpath, Parklands, Fort Qu'Appelle, and was bought and shipped by me on Aug. 27th to Gordon. Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg."

The breeders of pure bred stock in Eastern Ontario intend having another auction sale in the early spring. At a meeting of the breeders held the closing day of the Ottawa fair it was decided to have this sale on February 12th, 1902, a little earlier than last year. All the breeders present were in favor of holding another sale, and it was decided to be more strict in selecting the animals to be sold. To be sure that the stock would be sold in time so all could get home on the evening trains, it was decided to limit the numbers as

follows: Shorthorns, 20 bulls, 10 females; Ayrshires, 20 bulls, 20 females, and 5 bulls and 5 females of all other varieties of pure bred cattle. Twelve boars and 20 sows of Tamworths, Berkshires and Yorkshires.

The great Kelso ram sales, where the cream of the Leicester breed are annually auctioned off, took place on Sept. 13th. Lord Polwarth made the top price of \$610 and \$450. The Black-faces at Lanark include all the best offerings of the breed and Hamilton, of Woolfords, got \$500 for one ram, \$450 for another. Cadzow Bros., of Boreland, had also a \$450 ram and a ram lamb sold at \$160. The above prices are below what have been made in previous years.

Robert Osborne, Wynholm, Lockerby, Scotland, is the veteran breeder of three of the best old dairy bulls in the world perhaps. They are Ayrshires and the oldest is Cock-a-Bendie, now 18 years of age and for years champion of the breed. His teeth are failing, but that is the only thing wrong with him. The next in age is Gigantic Strunner, winner of many first prizes and last year champion at Killmarnock and Ayr. The next is also a local champion and his sire is old Cock-a-Bendie.

Jas. Glennie, Longburn, writes: "In your issue of Sept. 20th it is stated that the Holstein cow Tempest 4th won the milk and butter test at Winnipeg and

Brandon three years in succession. In 1899 it was won both at Winnipeg and Brandon by the Holstein cow Darkie, owned by Mr. L. Mabey, of Winnipeg. A year ago it was won at Brandon by Daisy Teake's Queen, beating the record of Tempest 4th at Winnipeg the previous week, and beating the cow that won at the Toronto Industrial that year. The champion cow of Canada is Aaltje Poash 4th; Calamity Jane comes next, and Daisy Teake's Queen stands third. I see by the prize list that the two heifers I sold to Rice Bros., of Currie's Crossing, Ont., have come well to the front at Toronto. Modest Lady, daughter of Modest Maiden, third prize cow at Winnipeg and Brandon took second in the 3-year old class, and Victoria Teake, daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen, third in the 2-year-old class."

The Love & Tanner Rancho Co., Ltd., is the name of a new horse and cattle rancho that has been started and located about 16 miles south of Maple Creek. The capital of the new company is placed at \$50,000, all of which is fully paid up, and application has been made at Regina for a charter. It is the intention to put on only 125 to 150 head in order to begin winter experience with a small bunch before stocking up heavily. Martin Love, the promoter and president of the company, was for a number of years a resident of Winnipeg, but is now of Toronto, and is president of one of the prosperous manufacturing industries there. His

residence and business experience while here gave him an opportunity of becoming thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the country, and he is showing his faith in the future of the great west by investing in this enterprise. Dr. Willet Tanner, V.S., who is the managing director of the company, has his diploma as a veterinary surgeon from the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, and has been a most successful veterinarian in the town of Mount Forest, Ontario, for a great many years. He will take up his residence at the company's headquarters in the town of Maple Creek.

Mr. Bedford has his silos at the Brandon experimental farm full of corn again. About eight acres are grown each year for filling the silos and thus succulent feed provided for over winter. Any surplus that there may be after filling the silos is fed out of the stook to the animals in the fall and early winter. The silos are about nine feet square and twenty-two feet deep. To be sure that the corn put in the silo does not contain too much moisture to heat properly, it is cut and allowed to lie on the ground for a day in order to give a chance for a large amount of the moisture it contains to escape. It is then hauled in, run through a cutter and elevated into the silo. Here the cut corn is levelled and tramped. It soon heats and settles, when the silo is again filled up. Contrary to all expectations, the heating, instead of causing it to rot, preserves it. This may seem funny, but nevertheless it is true. The heat is caused by cell action, but when it reaches a certain degree, about 122 to 125 degrees, it destroys the germs that would ordinarily cause decay, and as the air is used up that was stored in the spaces among the pieces of corn and no more can get in owing to airtight walls and the pressure of more corn on top, it is preserved. The walls of the siloes are made with a double thickness of inch lumber on each side of the studding with tar paper between. The silos were filled up some four or five times before they were finally settled full of corn. The silos are, of course, inside the bank barn, and but little or no effects are seen from frost.

A thrifty pig digests a larger per cent. of grain, converting it to animal increase, than either the steer, cow or sheep.

A Builder—Are You Losing Weight?—"The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



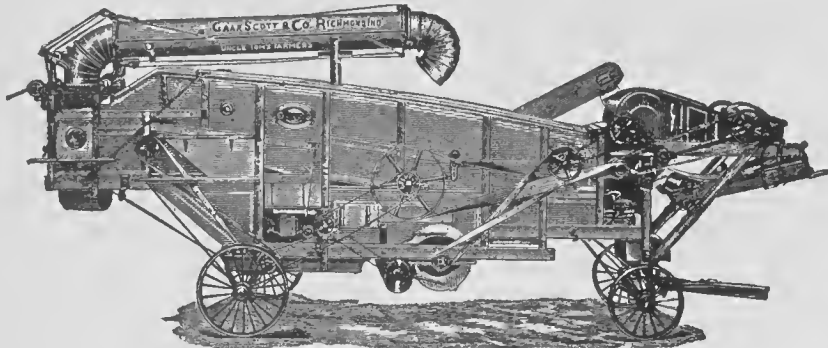
STONE STOCK BARN ON J. G. WASHINGTON'S FARM, NINGA, MAN.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.
The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.

SEE SAMPLES



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.

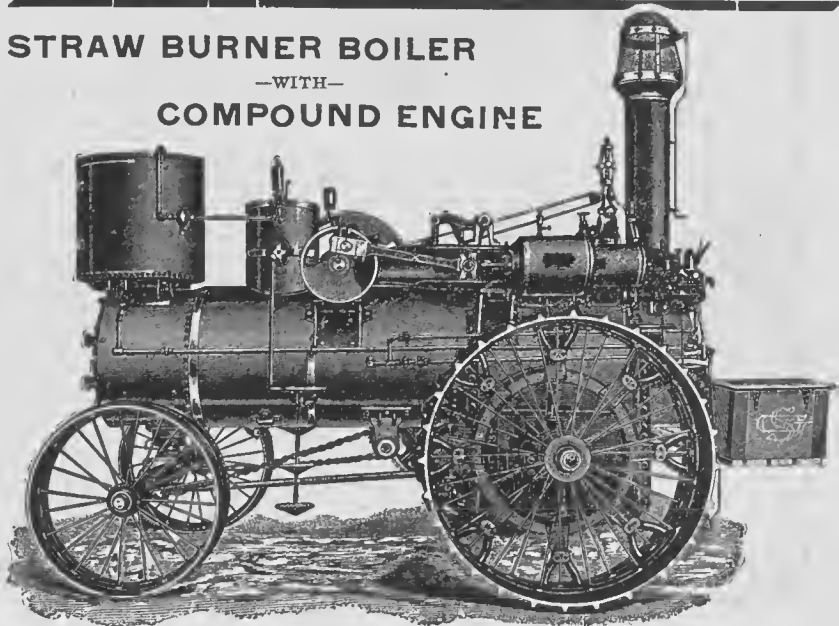
GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

-WITH-

COMPOUND ENGINE



Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Anorexia.

Subscriber, Carman, Man.: "A 12-year-old mare that I bought last fall has not done well since. During the winter I drew wood with her, 21 miles, making the trip in two days. She played out after a few trips and the last time I could hardly get her home. Laid her off for a month. This helped her considerably and she worked until about the finish of seeding, when she again played out. She had a run on grass then up till about three weeks ago, when she went on the binder and worked all through harvest without playing out. I then started plowing with her, feeding rusty old sheaves and giving soft water to drink, as hard water is very scarce. She seems very dull, is in fair working order, but stands in the stable with head down. She drinks very little and hardly eats anything, only nibbling a little. Have tried every kind of feed, but she will not eat two mouthfuls. No pain whatever. Breathes very freely. Was stuffed up at first, have laid her off. I steamed her head with hot water in which was a teaspoonful of turpentine. It seemed to ease her breathing. Ears are cold, pulse about right, don't seem to have any fever, just naturally off her feed. I brought a veterinary surgeon to see her. He said she had a bad cold and told me to give her a quart of raw linseed oil and left some stuff to put in her drinking water. Seems no better, has not eaten anything scarcely for four days. Just stands in the stall with head down and ears lopped, rests freely."

Answer.—Your mare may have an obscure disease of some of the internal organs, or perhaps she is only as you say, "just naturally off her feed." In the latter case the trouble is probably a derangement of the function of the stomach with indigestion and loss of appetite. See that her bowels are moving regularly, and keep her from becoming constipated. If you cannot manage this by feeding her boiled feed and bran, you should give linseed, a pint of whole linseed (flax) boiled in two quarts of water, and given, seeds and all, from a bottle if she refuses to drink it. The following prescription is for a tonic mixture intended to promote the appetite and improve the digestion:—Quinine sulphate, one ounce; sulphate of iron, two ounces, tincture of capsicum, one ounce; sulphuric acid, one drachm, water, one pint. Give two to four tablespoonfuls, according to size of mare, with a little water, as a drench before feeding, three times a day.

At the age of your mare troubles in feed-

ing are often caused by defects in the teeth, but as you have already had her examined by a veterinary surgeon, it is to be supposed that he has attended to anything necessary in that respect.

Questions in Breeding.

W. D., N.W.T.: "I have a pure bred 10-year-old cow that has had a calf every year until this last season, when she missed. 1. How much longer should she be good for breeding, that is, how many more years should she breed? 2. Was running with the bull at the beginning of summer, seemed to have missed and was served again about two weeks ago. She is fat and fit for butcher. Would this be the cause, as I have two more, grades, equally as fat and they are safe in calf? 3. Is there anything I can do so that she may continue to breed, as I would like to get more calves from her?"

Answer.—1. It is hard to fix a limit to the time a cow should breed, as it varies so much in different individuals. Cows have produced calves when over twenty years old, but this is unusual and it is likely that eighteen is nearer the usual limit. Taking this as a rule, your ten-year-old cow will probably produce seven or eight more calves.

2. Extreme fatness is one of the most frequent causes of sterility in cattle. You should reduce the cow by judicious starvation.

3. Lowering the feed and increasing the exercise are the best methods of promoting fertility in fat animals. Bulls, too fat to get calves, have been restored to their full vigor by working them daily on a tread power, making them do the churning and feed cutting. A large barren pasture where a cow has to "rustle for grub" is a good place to put a too fat cow.

Blackleg.

J. E. B., Baldur, Man.: "Yesterday I noticed that one of my year and half old heifers was lame in the right hind leg and badly swollen from the hock to the top of her back. It was soft to the touch and you could seem to hear water under when you pressed it. I thought at first she must have had a kick, but also thought she might have blackleg, so I took my knife and cut a small hole through the hide, it bled a little and I noticed it was dark under the skin. This morning I found her dead, so before I buried her I gave her a good gash in the leg and found it was all very black and soft. Was it blackleg, and is there any cure?"

Answer.—The above gives a very good description of a typical case of blackleg. This is an infectious disease caused by a germ and if you have any more young cattle it is important to protect them from it. This can be done by inoculating them with Pasteur's black-leg vaccine, when they will have a mild form of the disease and be protected from the fatal. Apply to your veterinarian to inoculate them, as it requires skill and experience to do it right. As for treatment, it is just as well to know first as last that there is no certain remedy for the disease, and most remedies might as well be thrown away as given the patient. One of the daily papers advocated pouring turpentine between the horns, advice about as sensible as to cut off the end of the tail. The only procedure which appears to have any success is the opening up of the swellings by cutting deep gashes in them and then applying antiseptics. This is based on the fact that the germs of blackleg will not multiply in the presence of oxygen or air, and consequently their growth is checked in tissues freely exposed to the air. The anti-

LUMP JAW MASTERED

Stockmen killed their Lump Jawed Cattle, or saw them die by inches, until Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure demonstrated that the disease was easily cured. If you have a case in your herd, we wish to show you how quick it can be cured with this remedy. No cost if it fails.



Trade Mark.

Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. At your druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Our pamphlet—free to readers of this paper—tells how to remove hunches or lumps of every sort from cattle or horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room E, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Annan, Ont., Nov. 7, '99.

Fleming Bros., Sirs—Please forward by return mail one bottle of Lump Jaw Cure. I have cured three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well under way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed \$2. Yours, etc., JOHN C. McLAREN.

20th CENTURY PUMPS

If you want a good pump try one of our 20th CENTURY CATTLE PUMPS, fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders: fills a pail in about three strokes. We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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100 BREEDING EWES 30 RAM LAMBS

Alex. D. Gamley will sell 100 Breeding Ewes and a few Ewe Lambs. Also 30 Ram Lambs, I shearing and my two stock Rams (both imported) which I cannot use another season.

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RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE

I have several very fine Russian Wolf Hounds which are individually great killers and away ahead of any other dog for killing prairie or timber wolves. All my stock is from the best imported dogs brought to America.

TOLSTI stands 33 inches high, very deep chest and very swift. At stud, fee \$20.00. TORNIA stands 31½ inches high and a splendid tackler. At stud, \$10.00.

Have several very fine Puppies for sale. Write me for particulars.
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Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
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Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.

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I will hold sales at any of the undermentioned places at any time if I have enough entries. Parties having anything to sell should see my agents: Indian Head, F. W. Chisholm; Wolseley, B. Raber; Grenfell, F. Griffin; Broadview, C. R. Boulbee; Whitewood, J. Morrison; Wapella, T. Logan.

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The Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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THE HOME OF JOHN A. MAIR, ELGIN, MAN.

septic fluid known as peroxide of hydrogen should be especially useful to apply to these swellings after making deep incisions, as this drug contains a large amount of available oxygen. But we would advise you to have your cattle protected by inoculation as soon as possible and in the meantime to remove them to another pasture.

Splint.

R. B., Whitewood: "About two months ago I noticed a lump, which is quite hard, about the size of a goose egg on the left front leg of my horse, a little below and to the inside of the knee. The lump has grown solid to the bone, and at first caused no lameness or was not sore. I was advised to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, but this only caused lameness and did no good. I then used tincture of iodine and now lameness increases and horse does not want me to touch it."

Answer.—You should blister the swelling. Clip off the hair, wash the part with soap and warm water, then apply the following: Bichloride of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce. Rub in well for ten minutes. After applying the blister, tie the horse so that he cannot bite the part until after it is washed off, which should be in twenty-four hours. After washing off the blister, apply a little lard, and keep the part well greased with it. Do not work the horse, and if the lameness continues ten days after the blister, give him another.

Vermineous Bronchitis.

W. H. G., Lacombe, Alta.: "Quite a few cattle around here have a cough, it does not seem to bother them much, only after a storm, when they seem to be a little worse. Fall fed calves seem to be troubled more than older stock. After drinking they cough for some time, now and then seem to be quite sick, hold their heads down and saliva runs from their mouths, and once in a while stiff in hind legs. Some say it is worms in the throat with calves and colds with older stock. Calves are getting thin, hair stands on end; older cattle are fat and in good shape."

Answer.—Severe attacks of coughing in young calves are sometimes caused by the presence of parasitic worms in the bronchial tubes and wind-pipe. These parasites, strongylus micrurus, are small, being usually about half an inch or less in length, white in color, and resemble in appearance the small "pin" worm found in the rectum of horses. The manner in which these worms gain access to the air passages of the lungs is an unsolved problem, but once there they breed and multiply. Their presence in the bronchial tubes causes quantities of mucus to be formed, and this with the bunches of worms, partly blocks up the passages, inducing a feeling of suffocation and violent attacks of coughing. Mucus containing worms or their eggs is coughed up, but frequently this is swallowed. If any is expelled either from nose or mouth, it should be examined for worms or ova. Place the mucus or phlegm in a glass of tepid water when the worms will betray their presence by movement. The eggs can only be detected by the microscope.

Full grown animals are not affected as frequently as calves, and although the disease is sometimes seen in adults, it is not such a serious malady as in young stock. Calves affected with lung worms, unless very vigorous and subjected to treatment, usually lose flesh, have paroxysms of coughing increasing in frequency, and fall away into a condition of marasmus, ending in death.

The treatment most successfully followed is the injection of turpentine into the trachea. The needle of a hypodermic syringe is inserted between the rings of the wind-pipe and about two drachms (teaspoonfuls) injected slowly. This is repeated every day until improvement begins. Select a point the middle line of the neck a few inches below the throat, feel for the space between two of the rings of the wind pipe and push the needle in quickly. The needle should first be disconnected from the syringe, or it may be broken by a quick movement of the animal.

If you have no hypodermic syringe you can adopt the following plan, which is sometimes effectual. Seize the calf's tongue and draw it well out of the mouth, raise its head and pour the turpentine down the

nostril. Some of it will be swallowed, but part of it may get into the windpipe through the larynx. The method with the syringe is, of course, the best.

Result of a Post Mortem.

P. Fordham, Vegreville, Alta.: "Kindly give me the cause of death in a three to four months old colt found dying, following an all-day rain, Sept. 4th. This was followed by sharp white frost. The following are the notes I made of the post-mortem:—

"Intestines—No sign of inflammation. Stomach—Slightly inflamed, with one clot of blood amongst food. Lungs—One lung all right inside and out, the other also on the outside, but the inside was clotted with blood. Heart—Very red on one side and when opened a large lump of fat came away from inside of its own accord. Is this not unusual? There was also some bloody water inside the animal when opened, but outside of the intestines. The colt always groaned when it was laying down, but showed no signs of pain and was in good condition. The mare apparently had not been suckled, but the colt had fed on grass."

Answer.—We will take the facts recorded above and give the medical interpretation of them.

1. The Stomach—The conditions found in this organ show gastritis to have been present, with probably ulceration of the mucous coat, and rupture of a small blood vessel, from which came the blood noted in the form of a clot. This gastritis may have been of some days' standing, as the bloody water (serum) found in the abdomen was an effect of it.

2. The Lungs—It is quite usual to find in making a post-mortem on animals that one of the lungs is different from the other, being a deeper red when cut across and appears to contain clotted blood. This does not come from disease of this organ, but is a natural result of the position of the body at the time of death and immediately afterwards. An animal usually falls dead on its side, and the blood, which remains fluid in the blood vessels for some little time after death, obeys the laws of gravitation and flows to the lowest part of the vascular system, thus draining from the upper into the lower lung. After a time the blood becomes clotted in the vessels, and to the inexperienced gives an appearance easily mistaken for disease.

3. Heart—The same cause as we have already described as affecting the blood in the lungs have caused the one-sided redness in this organ, constituting what is known technically as hypostatic congestion. The "lump of fat" noticed in the heart was really nothing of the kind, but only clotted blood, but yellow instead of red, for the following reason. The redness of blood is caused by the red blood corpuscles, tiny little round bodies which exist in countless millions. They are too small to be seen by the naked eye, but are the most important part of the blood, which without them is a yellowish transparent fluid. As soon as blood is drawn from the body into a vessel two processes begin. The corpuscles begin to settle to the bottom of the vessel, and the blood begins to coagulate, or form a clot. In the blood of some animals, especially the horse, the corpuscles subside so quickly that before the clot is formed the upper part of the vessel will have become almost free from them and the upper part of the clot will be yellowish, constituting the "buffy coat" of early path-

ologists. The same process takes place inside the body after death, but modified, of course, by the nature of the disease and the size of the vessel containing the blood. When coagulation takes place slowly, giving time for the red corpuscles to subside, the clots found in the heart and large blood vessels will be found often free from any color of blood, and resembling what you mistook it for, a "lump of fat."

The symptom noticed while the colt was alive—groaning when lying down—would naturally accompany gastritis, and it seems probable that this was the cause of death.

Dairymen, Take Notice!

Calf meals and cream equivalents are not necessary for calves. All the bone, muscle, nerve and flesh are in the skim milk, and one ton and a quarter of skim milk can be made equal to new or whole milk for calves by adding fifty cents worth of Herbageum, while the cost with any calf meal or cream equivalent is about two dollars, and the general results are not as good as with Herbageum.

It is also worthy of note that fresh whey and Herbageum for calves or pigs give excellent results, and that for general use with all classes of animals Herbageum is of real value because it keeps the whole system right. Where it is regularly used there will be no lice on calves, colts or poultry, nor will there be ticks on sheep or lambs.

Do not be deceived by those offering calf meals or cream equivalents, but write The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ontario, Canada, for full information. Herbageum is for sale in almost every village in Canada. Enquire for it, but as several inferior imitations have been placed on the market, be careful in buying that the word "Herbageum" (registered) is on the bag, also The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, as they are the sole manufacturers.—t.f.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

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The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
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In Manitoba and N. W. T.

Do you want the best WEED CUTTER that ever came into the country? If you do, order from B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont., or Joseph Wylie, Lumsden, Assa. This Weed Cutter contains 13 small shears or cutters, half of which cut to the left, the other half to the right. It cleans the land of couch grass and all weeds at one stroke, leaving a fine seed bed. The inventor of this grand implement has the third crop of wheat on land since plowed that will yield 35 bushels to the acre. Order one of these Weed Cutters; every prosperous farmer will have one. Has been used two years and pronounced a success by every one who has seen it work. Will put stubble land in good condition for crop without plowing. J. Wylie, the inventor, has a very heavy crop of wheat on breaking torn to pieces by this new Weed Cutter. You want one and will buy when you see it work. Address—

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Compound Cephalic Capsules are more efficient than any other medicine known. They strengthen the system and restore the wasted power. Sent post free to any address on receipt of price, 50c. per box.

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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Farms 80,000 Acres.

Much interest has been aroused in the United States by the publication of an article on "Business Methods in Farming," by S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, which has been reproduced in nearly all the agricultural papers of the country. Mr. Allerton claims that, from his office in Chicago, he has managed 80,000 acres of farm land, half of the area being grass, with great success. Thirty years ago, he says, he began farming on 100 acres, and in three years he saved \$3,250 from his farm, getting a good living besides. Since that time he has bought and managed a great number of farms, and he has yet, he says, to make his first unprofitable investment. What his average annual profit is he does not state, and he gives only one year's result on a single large farm, in addition to what he says of his start in farming. On a farm of 3,600 acres, which cost him only \$70,000, he made a net profit of \$37,000 in one year. While his farms are in one sense, he says, managed at long range, they are "personally conducted," every crop being as much under his personal direction as if he followed the plough, seeded the land, and went into the harvest field himself; for each farm has its foreman, whose duty it is to keep the central office well informed of all local conditions and circumstances, and to follow the instructions based partly upon such information.

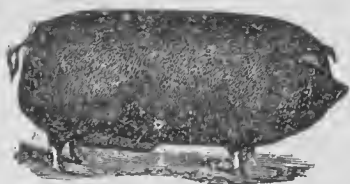
Mr. Allerton intimates that he is in telephonic communication with all his farms, and says that it would be almost impossible to farm on the syndicate plan without this means of communication. With it, he is able to take speedy advantage of any sudden rise in market prices, which he reckons a great feature of his system. He can also buy stock, seed, or other farm requisites on a large scale on the most favorable terms. He emphasizes the need of a proper rotation of crops, which is no peculiar feature of his system, although it is too commonly neglected. He makes a great point of paying and housing his foremen well, and allowing them and their families privileges, such as keeping cows and poultry, so that they are contented and anxious to keep their places.

A very important side issue of the live stock exhibition at the Pan-American is the large assortment of forage plants that are now growing in a section of the grounds near the live stock buildings. This exhibit is worthy of careful study by every stockman in the country. It is under the supervision of Prof. Lamson Scribner, agronomist of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington, and consists of native grasses, roots, millets, different kinds of peas, beans and other plants of a similar nature.

The report of the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which convened in Salt Lake City, Utah, last January, has been issued. It is a compact volume of over 500 pages, containing a full report of the convention. It is well illustrated with photos of prominent stockmen and has besides the stenographic report of the proceedings, twenty papers in full that were read at the convention. All are papers of value to the various branches of the live stock industry in the west. Then to make it more complete the reports of all committees and sub-committees are given. The appendix contains much matter of interest on freight rates, etc. This report will be sent to any stockman who will send 25 cents to C. F. Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, 211 Quincy Building, Denver, Colorado.

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One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Showing record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 1980, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 39839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

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For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

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Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners: "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thos. Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

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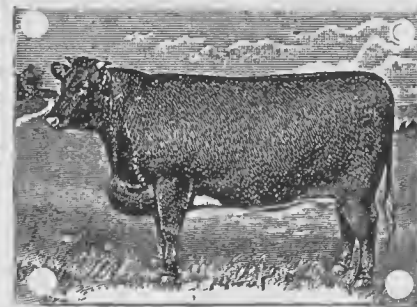
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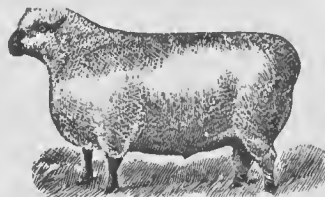
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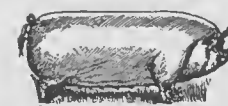
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Number of choice heifers. Boars 5 to 7 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. A number of large, strong W. P. Rock cockerels for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

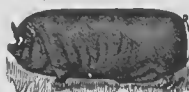
Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector," including many winners at Ayrshires leading Fairs.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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Beware of Imitations.

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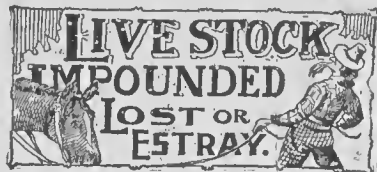
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LEX. C. McRAE, Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.



In this department we publish a full list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in our issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or stray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Writes the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and stray compiled since the Sept. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Balgone, Assa.—Pony horse, about seven years, light bay, bell on neck, white feet, star on forehead, white nose, branded running G on right shoulder; pony horse, about ten years, white, branded CD on left shoulder. L. Kohlruess, N.E. 14, 13, 18w2.

Clare, Assa.—Since about June 1st, yearling filly, bay, long white stripe on face, left hind foot white; stallion, yearling, sorrel, hind feet white, no brand. John Beggs, 2, 8, 5w2.

Lumsden, Assa.—Horse, about 5 or 6 years, sorrel, shod on front feet, halter and hobles on when found. W. R. Jamieson, N.E. 22, 19, 21w2.

Macgregor, Man.—One ten-year-old sorrel gelding, three white feet, branded on right shoulder indistinct B, about 15½ hands. Jas. Muir.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Mare, bay, branded running G with bar under on left shoulder and S on right shoulder; pony mare, branded lazy K over indistinct brand on left hip. James Campbell, 22, 17, 28w2.

Osler, Sask.—Since about 21st August, mare, bay, branded C7 on left shoulder. David Caswell, 2, 39, 4w3.

Poplar Point, Man.—One grey aged horse, no brand visible, weight about 1,200 lbs. Chas. F. Newman.

Souris, Man.—Three steer calves, one all white and two red and white. J. W. Butler.

Strassburg, Assa.—Gelding, sorrel, white stripe on face, white hind feet, branded L on left shoulder; gelding, colt, black, white star on face, right front and right hind feet white, branded L on left shoulder; pony mare, dark bay, white stripe on face, white spot on left front foot, branded H on left shoulder. B. Berkenhagen, 22, 24, 21w2.

Lost.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—August 1st, eight head of cattle, four cows, all red, one large cow, branded V on left shoulder, one horn broken off, small bell on one; one red 3-year-old steer, branded O on the shoulder, one ear slit; one 2-year-old heifer, red and white; one red yearling steer, some white on the forehead; one all red yearling, both ears split. Anyone giving information whereby I can recover the same will be rewarded. Alf. Mitchelmore.

Venlaw, Man.—One bay horse, about 12 years old, white stripe on face, left front leg white and a little crooked and left hind leg white. \$10 reward to any one giving information leading to recovery. Sam. T. Stewart, 24, 26, 22.

Whitewood, Assa.—One buckskin horse, two years old, no brand, scratch on left hip. Five dollars reward. Alex. Jannet.

Pianos and Organs

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SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it first in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"Month."

Subscriber: "Will you please let me know if there is any law in reference to hiring men by the month? If a man starts work on the first of August, will his month be out on the first of September, or when he has finished 26 days' work?"

Answer.—"Month" means a calendar month, unless the contrary is indicated.

Taking a Newspaper.

R. J., Hamiota, Man.: "A paper commences to come to my address and has continued regularly for three years. I never ordered the paper and did not want it; did not know but what it was sent by some friend, so did not refuse it at office. Can they compel me to pay for it?"

Answer.—If the paper came direct from the office of publication, you are liable.

Purchase of Chattel.

Inquirer, Morris, Man.: "A borrowed an article from B. B stated he would sell it for three dollars. A stated he hadn't the money and he wouldn't buy it on credit, but as soon as he got the money he would buy it. In the meantime he had borrowed it. During B's absence B's brother sent for it and A wouldn't give it to him because he couldn't say B had sent him for it. Finally he sent for it again, saying B had told him to get it. Shortly after A bought it from B for \$2.50, cash on delivery, but in about two hours after B told A that B's brother was going to keep it. Kindly let us know who owns the article."

Answer.—The article was evidently out of B's possession when he made the final bargain with A. B's brother is the owner.

FARM HANDS

Mr. R. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, will leave for Scotland in about three weeks for the purpose of bringing out a number of farm hands who will enter into a year's engagement with farmers in Manitoba. The wages will be \$200 to thoroughly experienced farm hands. Applications for men, accompanied by \$25 on account of passage money, which will be deducted from first month's wages, may be mailed to Mr. Adamson, at Virden, up to 16th October. That the men whom Mr. Adamson brought here last June are proving most satisfactory to their employers is shown by letters from 25 of the latter published in a recent number of "The Virden Advance." Mr. Adamson will visit the following points on dates given for the purpose of receiving applications:—Deloraine, October 7th; Boissevain, October 8th; Ninga, October 9th; Manitou, October 10th; Morden, October 11th; Glenboro, October 14th; Souris, October 15th; Brandon, October 16th and 17th; Carberry, October 18th; Portage la Prairie, October 19th.

As it is impossible for Mr. Adamson to visit all the principal points in Manitoba and N.W.T., farmers in want of hands should write Mr. Adamson, at Virden, Man., stating fully their wants. A number of applications were received in this way last spring.

The party will arrive in Winnipeg about 20th December. Farmers in want of men by the year should not miss this opportunity to secure them.

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Feb. 26th, 1901.

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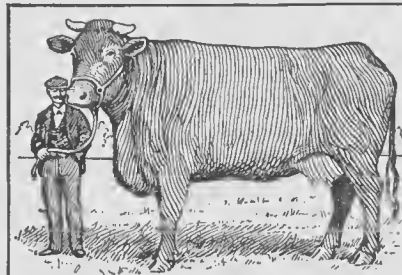


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The Over Run or Surplus Butter.

There is always danger of misunderstanding between the buttermaker and the creamery patron unless that patron fully understands all the processes involved in the handling of his cream, its testing and the final working out of the accounts. The success of the creamery depends upon the maker inspiring confidence in his management. In order to do this he must be accurate in all his work of testing and figuring out returns. He must also take every opportunity to encourage patrons to visit the creamery and then take the time necessary to show them how the test is made, for this is generally the rock that makes patrons dissatisfied. The following article, which appeared in an American exchange, on the above topic by Professor Beach, of the Connecticut agricultural college, will therefore be of interest to our readers:—

Most creameries at the present time divide receipts on the basis of the butter fat received as indicated by the Babcock test. When all the collections for a given month have been made and bills paid, the manager of the creamery sends each patron a statement of his account. This statement, to a given patron, will show the amount of cream delivered by him, the Babcock test of this cream, the total fat delivered by him, the price paid per pound for fat, the amount of his check, the average price received for butter during the month, the amount of surplus butter made, or over-run, etc. The statement shows that a certain price is paid per pound for butter fat, but some patrons do not understand in what way they receive credit for the surplus butter.

When cream is churned, the butter fat is brought into a more condensed form, but the resulting butter is not pure butter fat. When the butter comes, or "breaks," the churn is stopped and the buttermilk allowed to drain off. The resulting product consists of particles of fat surrounded by a film of buttermilk. The buttermaker by skilful washing replaces the bulk of this buttermilk with water, adds some salt and presses all together.

An analysis of the finished product will show an average of 85 per cent. fat, 11 per cent. water, 3 per cent. salt and 1 per cent. casein, being a part of the buttermilk not washed out. It follows from the above that for each 100 lbs. of fat received the creamery should make more than 100 lbs. of butter. This increase of the yield of the churn over the amount of fat indicated by the Babcock test is known as the "over-run" or "surplus butter."

DO PATRONS RECEIVE BENEFIT OF OVER-RUN?

Let us examine a statement issued by a certain creamery to one of its patrons. Several items of this statement are here reproduced:

Patron's A's Statement.

Total amount of fat received at creamery	6,084 lbs.
Total amount of butter made	6,852.6 lbs.
Pounds of surplus butter	768.6 lbs.
Per cent. of surplus butter	12.6
Cream delivered by patron A	1,000 lbs.
Babcock test	20 per cent.
Amount of fat delivered by patron A	200 lbs.
Average price received for butter during the month	28½c.
Price paid per pound for butter fat	26½c.
Amount of cheque	\$53.00
Charge for gathering and making	5 cents per lb.

From this statement it is possible to estimate the amount of butter that A's cream would make. The 1,000 lbs. of cream delivered by A, when churned, would have yielded 800 lbs. buttermilk.

With deep setting cream the loss of butter fat in this buttermilk would be on an average (800x3%) 2.4 lbs. fat. The mechanical losses of cream remaining on the sides of vats, cans, particles of butter sticking to sides of churn, etc., have been found to average 3 per cent. of the total fat delivered. The loss from this source would amount to (200x3%) 6 lbs. fat. Deducting these two unavoidable losses from the amount delivered by A. (200 minus 8.4 leaves 191.6 lbs.), and dividing this remainder by the average per cent. (191.6 divided by 85% equals 225.4 lbs. butter) of fat in butter, we shall have the estimated amount of butter that this cream would make under average conditions.

The statement shows that butter sold during the month for 28½c. and that 5c. was charged for making. Multiplying the amount of calculated butter by the net price per pound and we have the estimated amount of A's cheque, thus: 225.4 lbs. x 23½c. equals \$52.96. Comparing this amount with what he actually received, it is evident that A. in this case, received the benefit of the surplus butter.

In determining the price to be paid for a pound of butter fat, the manager of the creamery deducts from the total sales of butter, including surplus, for the month, the cost of gathering cream and making butter. This net income in money is then divided by the total amount of butter fat in pounds delivered by all the patrons, and the result is the price per pound to be paid for butter fat. In this case 6,852.6 lbs. butter fat sold for 28½c. per lb., and from this deduct 5c. for making (6,852.6x28½c. equals \$1,952.99, less \$342.63, leaves \$1,610.36), gives the net income. Dividing this amount by the total pounds of fat received by the creamery (\$1,610.36 divided by 6,084 gives 26.47c.), and the result is the price for butter fat for that month.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE OVER-RUN.

The amount of over-run is not the same at different creameries or even at the same creamery from one month to the next under practically the same apparent conditions. The over-run is influenced, first, by losses in the buttermilk and mechanical losses; second by gains due to the addition of salt, water, etc., and third, by improper sampling, manipulation or reading of the Babcock test.

The losses in the buttermilk and mechanically tend to decrease the per cent. of over-run. These losses are partly under the control of the buttermaker and he should strive to reduce them to a minimum. In a small dairy or creamery the per cent. of mechanical loss is relatively greater than in a larger creamery.

The amount of water incorporated into butter and the apparent gain due to the addition of salt tend to increase the per cent. of over-run. The per cent. of water that remains in butter varies unaccountably and is not generally under the control of the buttermaker. Samples of butter made at the World's Fair under the most uniform conditions contained from 8½ to 15 per cent. water. Butter may carry 20 per cent. or even 30 per cent. or more of water, but this high per cent. should be looked upon as an adulteration. In England butter containing more than 16 per cent. water is so considered.

It has been noted that Danish butter contains more water than American butter by 1½ per cent. This difference may be accounted for by the excessive salting of American butter. It has been suggested that the colder climate of Denmark has its effect and in support of this it has been pointed out that Danish winter butter contains more water than summer butter. This would indicate, and in a general way it may be said, that a low temperature of churning and working will tend to incorporate an excess of water in butter, and hence increase the over-run. The addition of salt tends to expel brine and hence decrease the weight of butter and the per cent. of over-run.

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4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
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M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Ltd.
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For further information write

Wm. ATWELL Manager Western BRANDON, MAN.

Carelessness of the cream gatherer in taking samples and of the operator of the Babcock test in mixing them, too slow speed of tester, intentional practice of reading the tests too low in order to make a high over-run, the slipping of the point of the pipette for the same purpose, and neglect of weighing instead of measuring the sample of cream for the Babcock test, may apparently reduce the amount of fat delivered to a creamery and hence increase the per cent. of over-run.

For the above reasons the amount of butter which will be made from a given amount of fat cannot be exactly estimated. When samples are carefully taken and tests honestly made, the amount of over-run should be from 10 to 20 per cent. If the over-run is less than 10 per cent., excessive losses may be suspected and if 20 per cent. or more, excessive water in the butter may be indicated.

A New Creamery.

Glenboro farmers are moving to have a creamery. The contract for building one will probably be let by the time this issue of The Farmer is in the hands of its readers. It is the intention to put up a modern creamery and by beginning operations this fall have everything in readiness for an early start next spring. There may be a few more creameries started as the result of this season's work, for farmers are realizing more and more that in the creamery is the best place to make up the butter.

At one point, however, agitation was begun for a creamery which, if it had succeeded, would, we think, have resulted in a failure. The point was some four miles from a railroad station and too near to already existing creameries. In the present stage of our butter industry it is most important that the factory be on a line of railway so that shipments of cream can be sent in by rail. This is an important feature of creamery work all through the west. The two creameries at Winnipeg have done a big business with cream shipped in by rail, and concentration of the work as much as possible should be the watchword. The officials of the Dominion dairy service are all working with this end in view. For the present it is the right one, though, perhaps, not quite as high a quality of butter can be made as at smaller ones where the cream comes in sweeter. But until it is possible to start factories closer together and have a big supply of cream for each, concentration should be the aim in laying out new ones.

Long Keeping and Flavor.

Everyone that has given the matter close attention knows that present high flavor does not tend to long keeping quality. One case at a recent Winnipeg show may be mentioned here. A man to whom a second prize was awarded put his butter into cold storage. Some time after it was found off flavor and mouldy, while a non-scoring firkin alongside was found as good as ever. Minnesota is paying considerable attention to this matter. Southern Minnesota has won high honors in butter competitions and the Dairy Record has the following to say on this point of keeping flavor:—

"Professor T. L. Haecker and Sam Haugdahl went through the butter entered for the educational contest, Saturday, about one week after it was scored, and were amazed at the change which took place in some of the butter. Some went off in flavor badly and some showed no change, while some developed considerable flavor. The change in some was so great that it went from a fine article to about seconds, and shows the importance of learning more about making butter which will keep longer. The Minnesota Dairy School has taught the method of making butter which has good keeping quality, and the effects were very noticeable. More than fifty per cent. of the butter had the keeping

qualities, but, as a rule, such butter has been overlooked by the commercial judges, and the high scores usually were given to butter with high aroma, which in most cases is produced at the expense of the keeping quality. There is yet much to learn in the making, and probably scoring, of butter, and the idea of bringing practical buttermakers in contact with the judges may change the method of scoring considerable."

The art of dairying is based on the maternity of the cow. She produces milk primarily to nurture her young, and man has encouraged and stimulated this function, until to-day it forms the chief work of millions of cows.

A cow yielding 250 pounds per year gives a fair profit, but a 300-pound cow gives more than twice as much net profit. The ordinary yield of milk should be 5,000 or 6,000 pounds per year or something over 400 gallons. Some of the best cows produce as high as 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year, containing 400 to 500 pounds of butter fat.

Danger in Soda.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerb states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach troubles except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cts. per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

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If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial

FREE OF COST.

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Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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With each square of roofing we furnish 1 1/2 gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1 1/2 lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1 1/2 lbs. of tin caps.

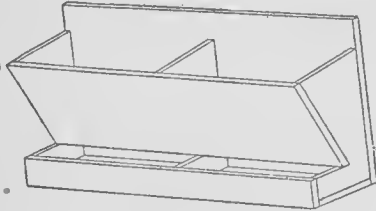
Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St. WINNIPEG.



Self-Feeding Grit Box.

A supply of grit is necessary for all fowl and has to be looked after closely in all localities where there is not a liberal amount of suitable material in the soil on which the fowl run. Where it has to be supplied it is a good plan to make a special receptacle for it. The accompanying illustration shows the construction of a self-feeding receptacle for grit and crushed oyster shell, and is so plain that a description seems unnecessary. The one shown is



12 inches high at the back, 6 inches wide at the bottom, 10½ inches deep, 1½ inches wide at the feed, 6 inches wide at the top, 2½ inches deep at the dish and 24 inches long, divided in the middle, making two compartments. A cover may be hinged to back, to prevent fowls getting into the hoppers, which, when filled, admit contents to the dishes as fast as consumed by the fowls. In these boxes grit and shell are kept clean and not wasted. A feed box for grain can be made on the same plan, only the feed opening should be a little narrower.

Killing Poultry.

The old fashioned way of killing poultry was to wring the bird's neck. With the advancement that has been made in poultry raising has come new and improved methods of killing. Where the birds are to be consumed on the farm wringing the neck is as good a way as any and especially if the birds are kept from bruising themselves by knocking around on the ground. But when the birds are intended for market care has to be taken to do the killing in a way that it will detract as little as possible from the selling value.

Superintendent Graham, who has charge of the Poultry Department at the O. A. College, Guelph, recommends opening the mouth of the bird, inserting a lance and piercing the brain. Removing the lance at once, he severs the jugular by piercing just back of the ears. Of course the birds are hung up by the feet first. There is absolutely no pain. The blood drains thoroughly from the body and the whole thing is done in a moment. This is the usual method of killing for the home market.

For the old country market another plan is followed. The birds are hung up by the feet and then they are killed by stretching the neck and giving the head a slight twist backward. When sending birds to the old country it would not be advisable to make an incision, as decay would immediately begin. The same applies to drawing birds intended for the market.

As a producer of animal food the hen is without a rival.

Hens are revenue producers during the whole year and thus are great helps to the farmer.

The hen finds her home wherever man exists—on board ship, and in any clime, even in Greenland.

The man that wants quick returns for money invested can find them in poultry rightly looked after.

Cull out the roosters and save only those necessary for breeding next spring. The feed these birds eat may just as well be saved.

Examine the poultry at the shows this fall and see if you cannot learn to tell the difference and gain a fuller knowledge about them.

Cull the poultry closely this fall. Begin now. Feed the culls well and send them to market. It's best to have them by themselves for feeding.

Where the dairy cow would starve the hen will thrive. Her range of food is so great that it doesn't make much difference where you put her.

Next to the dairy the hens are the most constant source of revenue on the farm. If rightly handled they will produce revenue every month in the year.

Teach the chickens to go to roost where you intend to have them over winter. Early pullets generally stop laying if their roosting or nesting quarters are changed.

If you have a little millet be sure to save enough of it to throw a little daily in the scratching pens during the winter. Poultry are very fond of it and it is a good egg producing food.

Get the hen house in shape for winter, it will soon be here. Don't leave doors and windows open and thus have the place draughty when cold weather comes in. You'll have roup if you do.

Poultry have an advantage over other kinds of stock and over all farm crops in that they can be raised in almost any part of the country without regard to soil, water supply or climate.

The carrier pigeon is kept to some purpose by a Spruce Creek farmer, H. Clarkson. When he comes to town he usually brings a bird along with him to carry back messages if there are any to send. During a recent trip he found that it was necessary to remain in town over night. A pigeon, with a note attached, was duly despatched and the family were in possession of the information in a very short space of time. One day recently a bird travelled from Dauphin to Spruce Creek, a distance of 20 miles, in 18 minutes. The telegraph can't discount the pigeon much on short distances.—Dauphin News.

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.

Breeder of high class

Box 638

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams
EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Home of the
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting 2 settings \$5 I also breed Bk African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

H. A. CHADWICK
St. James, Man



DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.
Sole agent for Canada.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques.

A grand lot of breeders of the above varieties for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

The above stock has a prize record unequalled.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94½ points) B. Minorcas, B. B. R. and S. D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N. W. T. for Geo. Birtel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders. Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Fowls in White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys.

This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

First Prize! First Prize!

That is what J. A. King's Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks of 1901 received at the Winnipeg Industrial. If you want a good pair for a fall show I can supply you at reasonable prices. Over 100 good young breeding birds for sale from \$1.50 up.

J. A. KING, Prop., 94 Gertle St., Winnipeg.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hopping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

Lice Bring Disease

Are your chickens thriving? If not, why not? Lice inhabit every poultry house and suck the chickens' blood, causing debility, which leaves the chickens susceptible to every disease. Hens can't raise lice and lay eggs. One 50c. package of Maw's Insect Extirminator makes a gallon of mixture that will give instant relief and lasts a whole season. Edwards' Roup Cure in the drinking water stops roup, canker, colds in the earlier stages, and prevents contagion. ½ lb. package of Extirminator or Roup Cure mailed free to your address for 50c.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

I am Northwest agent for Cyphers Incubators, Bone Cutters, and keep utility breeds of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens. Catalogue mailed free.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR,
Commission Agent - 1233 Main st., Winnipeg.

Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

Rankin's strain exclusively. I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited. J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

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OF THE
NORTHWEST.

Our Catalogue gives descriptions and prices of

Guns and Sporting Goods

Before buying see it and order from us. We are right at your door and guarantee you satisfaction in Guns or any goods you buy from us.

THE
HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.,
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BRANDON SEED HOUSE

We are importers and Exporters of

Seed Grasses and Special Samples of all kinds of Grains.

We invite farmers having either grass seeds, clovers, or special samples of choice grains for sale, to correspond with us and send samples.

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO., BRANDON, MAN.

PROCURE YOUR TREES IN THE FALL

They are often the most successful, especially small fruits. Every farmer should grow

RASPBERRIES

WE OFFER plants of 8 of the hardiest of Red, Yellow and Black varieties, ripening their fruit from July to September, at \$4 per 100. Try our \$5 collection of Hardy Fruits—it is the best value you can get.

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY Man.
Write for Price List.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar
5,000 Russian Golden Willow
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5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery. Besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,
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It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely

wind and water proof.

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Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet, and prices to

FRED J. C. COX - Winnipeg, Man.
Wholesale Agent.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Rust on Wheat.

Wm. G. Wenman, Souris, Man.: "It is pretty well conceded that rust has done more or less damage to the wheat crop of Manitoba this year, but I have a field so badly damaged that I think there must be other than the general cause. The field in question is on the Souris River bank, soil a sandy loam, partly ploughed in the fall, balance in the spring second crop after breaking. It was sown on the 19th April with seven pecks of wheat, made a good growth and developed into a splendid looking field of wheat. About the 1st of August I noticed it was a bad color and upon investigation found it rusty, the face of the hill being the worst, the ravines not being nearly as bad. This was the first field I cut and a large per cent. of it will not be marketable. A harberry hedge is growing within a hundred yards of the edge of the field and it is very noticeable that the wheat nearest the hedge is the worst. I have heard in Ontario they rooted out their harberry hedges, claiming rust propagated on them. It certainly appears to me the theory is right, as I can see no other cause of the field rusting so badly. A little light upon the subject will be thankfully received."

Answer.—You are quite right in supposing that the harberry hedge had something to do with the spread of the rust. The rust is propagated upon it. The rank growth and a warm, moist time just when the rust spores are ready to spread, means the almost destruction of a field of wheat.

The Threshermen and Their Deliverers.

James Glennie, Longhurn, writes: "Under the above heading an article appeared in a late issue of your paper, and I would ask you to allow me to present the case from the standpoint of the threshers. If it is not now well known, it ought to be, that the credit of no class of men in Manitoba stands as low to-day with bankers, loan companies and business men as does that of the men who are just now wrestling day and night to place the crop of the country safely in the granary. The fact of a man owning a threshing outfit is always a barrier to his getting accommodation, either at the bank or loan company's office. Last winter a member of one of the leading loan companies doing business in Winnipeg told me that they always looked on such security with suspicion, and he mentioned a case where a farmer had applied for a loan. On looking over the property he saw a threshing machine. He said to the man, 'We will advance you this loan if you will take that machine out and burn it, and promise not to touch another.' He said, as a rule the men who purchase threshing machines do not conduct their business as business men should do. They do not figure out interest on the cost, or on wear and tear and breakages and other contingencies, but go in blind, threshing at a certain price because others do so. As a consequence they are unable to pay for their machines from their earnings and have to draw on the other resources of the farm. The Hon. John Davidson, when doing business in Neepawa, was heard to say that when he heard of a farmer getting a threshing machine he tried to settle up his account with that man as soon as possible."

"It is quite customary now for the agent of the manufacturers to follow up the outfit and have the thresher sign an order for the farmer to pay the threshing accounts to him to cover overdue notes that are in most cases bearing 10 and 12 per cent. interest. I know a case where a man was purchasing an outfit, but before he could secure it, he with the seller, went round among the farmers for whom he expected to thresh and had them sign agreements to pay the accounts to the seller. This was in a locality where there are far more machines than are required to do the work and where the average threshing season does not last over 25 days."

"The determination of so many farmers to thresh all their crop from the stook is the cause of the trouble, and it is only a question of a few years when double the present rates will not pay the thresher. Some suggest that the farmers should get small machines and do their own threshing. This would only make threshing more expensive. No small machine will thresh as cheaply as the large outfits with power enough to drive self feeders and wind stackers. Might just as well propose to go back to the open cylinder and the flail."

"I often hear farmers say that too many machines are in the hands of men who do not understand how to run them properly. This may be true, but I venture to say that if the thousand machines that are running

in Manitoba to-day were taken out of the hands of the men who are running them, another thousand men could not be found to run them as well."

"The men who are crying out loudest against the Threshers' Union and who propose to boycott those who have joined it, are the men who would not touch a machine with a ten-foot pole. One of them, who had owned one for a few years and sold it, told me he would trade off a threshing machine for a cat any day. An up-to-date outfit such as most of the farmers now want, with all attachments, such as sleeping and dining cahoose, cooking utensils, etc., will cost from \$3,500 to \$4,500. Such an outfit, to be profitable, should clear at least \$1,000 a year for the first few years over running expenses. If any of your readers dispute this, let them take paper and pencil and figure out just what such an outfit should clear."

"There are a great many wrongs to be righted in connection with the business, besides fixing the price of work, which a thorough organization could accomplish. The annual fee of \$5 for boiler inspection, I think, is unjust and unnecessary. I doubt if it ever did or ever will prevent an explosion. Municipal by-laws, in reference to bridges and culverts, are in some cases very unjust. The liability of threshers in case of fire is not sufficiently explicit. There are other grievances which work injury in many sections. For instance, on the Portage Plains, where threshing is nearly all done from the stook, machines are brought in from outside places, where stacking is done. These men thresh a few weeks from the stook and then go back and get a good season threshing from the stack."

"There is no regulation as to the feeding of the men or teams during wet weather. Some farmers refuse to feed either, and many of them go away, and yet the thresher is supposed to be ready to start with a full force the moment the stuff is dry."

"In a short article in your paper, which has been largely copied by other papers, you caution farmers to see that threshers separate foul seeds from the grain, and you say that he is paid for threshing grain only. In the fall of 1900 I have seen nearly as much seeds going under the mill as there was grain going into the bags. I fail to see why a man should be expected to thresh weeds for nothing, especially when they are half the crop."

"You think the gentlemen from the States should not have been here to assist in the work of organization. As the movement was set on foot in the States a few years ago and Canadian threshermen had determined to join with their brethren on the other side, I do not see why the 49th parallel should be allowed to cut any figure. Your sneering reference to those men is unjust and is not in keeping with the kindly and brotherly feeling that has been growing of late years between this country and the country to the south of us. At any rate the threshermen are determined that their organization shall know no national boundary line. I hope the threshermen of Manitoba will stand by their guns, and not be intimidated by threats of boycotting. And that before another threshing season every thresher will be enrolled under the banner of the T. N. P. A."

Editorial Note.—We are pleased to hear from Mr. Glennie, because it gives us an opportunity of once more telling him and the men who think with him the position 'The Nor-West Farmer' takes in this threshing question, which they seem to have very great difficulty in understanding and which some men, who profess to be their only real friends, are doing all in their power to misrepresent. These "only real friends" can evidently see as well as we can, that once the threshers of this country understand correctly the nature of that friendship and pay no more for it than its real value, their occupation would be gone."

Let us try to see what Mr. Glennie is driving at. He draws an appalling picture of the financial reputation and business capability of the men on whose behalf he undertakes to speak, and fortifies his position by the very strongest kind of proofs, proofs which we at least see no reason to dispute. We tried in the editorial he refers to to make it plain from reason and experience that the threshers of this country were entitled to look for a good deal better terms this season than in previous years."

We so strongly put the case for the threshers that the farmers (who constitute the majority of our readers) rebuked us sharply for going so far. But along with our plea for better terms we also took occasion to say that the threshers might surely have hit on some mode of protecting their interests without calling in the help of American agitators about whom personally they even now know very little. But if Mr. Glennie's estimate of the business capacity of threshermen, as set forth in this letter is correct, we agree with him that it was extremely desirable in such circumstances to call in the help of experienced organizers. But what we learned then, and have not unlearned since, convinced us that whoever called in the American missionaries, the business arrangements made with them were the work of very innocent people. If these men are so full of love for their brethren here what was to hinder them from taking say \$100 a month and expenses to help the otherwise helpless and incapable threshers on this side to organize a society here, as good or better, if possible, than the American one of which Mr. Glennie is still so enamoured. The Apostle Paul came a good deal cheaper and did much more lasting work than any done by American organizers, who have drawn, or will draw, ten times the pay out

THE GREAT

MAJESTIC

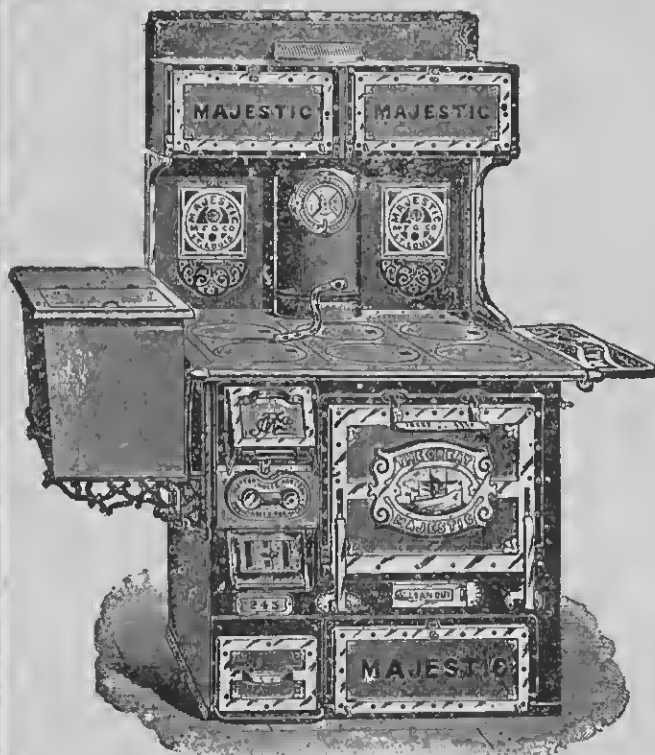
Range

This is the range made of malleable iron and steel. Nothing can break, nothing wear out.

The reservoir holds 7 pails of water.

The biggest fuel saver on the market.

For sale by leading dealers, or write for catalogue to



THE GREAT MAJESTIC.

ASHDOWN'S
WINNIPEG.

of this country that in our humble opinion their services are worth. If on fuller acquaintance Mr. Glennie finds their services so much more valuable than our estimate, we shall be glad to modify our opinion. Meantime we see little reason for changing it."

It is curious to find that while 'The Nor-West Farmer' was arguing for better pay in return for good work, some of his threshing brethren were trying to get their customers to believe that they had no desire whatever to raise the price of threshing."

But though questioning the wisdom of the threshers of this country in regard to joining the American union, we are in full sympathy with what Mr. Glennie has to say about the necessity for getting the threshing business on a better footing in future than it has had in the past. Our difficulty is as to how men who by their own showing have such poor business heads are to lift themselves by the boot straps, even with the help of one or two American organizers, to set up and oil the machinery and do the yo-heave-ho-ing."

If a man with little more than his own share of natural shrewdness is to take a \$1,000 outfit and squad of men picked up anyhow and anywhere, so as to make it pay as it ought, we are puzzled to understand how a professional agitator is to do much to put him in the way to practical success."

Does Mr. Glennie propose to keep off the Portage Plains the interloping threshers who come in from outside and thresh off the stook? As we see it, the farmers there have immense reason to be thankful for all such help and any attempt to boycott them would be both illegal and absurd. There is no logic in a boycott, by whichever side it is tried. We did not propose to snout out American advice altogether, we only thought Mr. Glennie and his friends were being made pay too dear for their little whistle. There is no immediate sign of farmers trying to boycott threshers who only want fair pay for their work, and we cannot see why Mr. Glennie should feel it a grievance that other men are willing to do at what they think a fair price the work it is impossible for him to do at any price. The threshers are certainly in a bad box to-day, what we want to find out is how their American leaders are to help them out of it."

We entirely agree with Mr. Glennie that if a farmer grows a bushel of foul seeds for every five or ten bushels of wheat he should be made pay for every pound of it. But we don't see why that dirt should be mixed into the bag at the machine along with the good grain when it is the business of that machine to clean it out."

Draft Horse Certificate.

F. D. B., Lansdowne: "I hold a receipt from the Draft Horse Association of Canada, Henry Wade, secretary, for \$3, annual membership fee, and have several horses registered in the stud book of that association. Are these horses eligible for showing at shows here, if not, what is the value to me of this registration?"

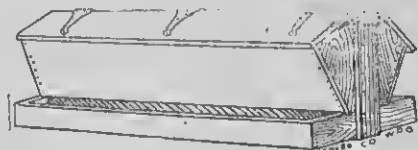
Answer.—The Draft Horse Association is a continuation of the old Clydesdale appendix. It admits to registry stallions possessing five top crosses by recorded sires (Clydes, Shires or Draft Horse) and mares

having four top crosses. It will thus be seen that it was originally made up of animals of good breeding, but not eligible for registry in the Canadian Clydesdale or Shire records. Certificates of registry in this association are not recognized by the leading fair boards and your certificate, beyond showing how your horse was bred, is not worth any more to you than so much blank paper."

Self-Feeder for Hogs.

Farmer, Edmonton, Alta.: "Would you kindly publish directions for making a good self-feeder for hog-feeding?"

Answer.—The accompanying illustration shows how a self feeder is made. This one is a double one, i.e., the hogs can feed from both sides. The feeder can be made single so that it could be placed against a wall or fence. The height of the feeder is about



2½ to 3 feet and the doors are about a foot in width, with a centre strip wide enough to carry the butts of the hinges. The hopper is bottomless, the meal, or grain, working down the centre into the trough as the pigs eat it out. The opening at the bottom has to be wider for meal than for whole grain. The trough or box on either side should be about a foot wide and six inches deep. The sides of the hopper should be carried below the end pieces, but should not reach the bottom of the trough."

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
And light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything
that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

An Old Countryman on Clover.

Old Countryman, Waghorn, Alta.: "While reading your paper, I came across a paragraph on growing clover in Alberta. I don't see why it should not grow just as well here, as we used to grow it in the North of England, where I came from a short time ago. We could grow it very successfully, and in almost as high an altitude as here. From what I have seen of this country, I think it will do all right, as the ground here does not heave as much in winter as it does in the North of England. If you will allow me the privilege, I might remark that as a farmer of 25 years' experience in the old country, where farming was a science in order to live and pay rent and taxes, I find that farming here is carried on quite on a different footing, to say the least about the methods of this so-called farming. I don't think clover can be successfully grown without the land is brought into proper shape. In order to grow clover the land must be well cultivated, it needs good plowing and dragging and all the roots of trees and bushes picked up, as these roots tend to let in the frost and expose the clover roots to the weather. A good rolling in the fall before it freezes up would help to protect the roots and again in the spring as soon as the frost is out far enough and the ground dry enough to roll. I have always found it best to sow clover with some other crop of grain and roll it on the stubble as soon as I could, and I have grown clover and rye grass for hay and stacked four tons and a half to the acre and with the soil and the climate we have here I think it can be done here too."

Flax as Winter Feed.

Feed, Innisfail, Alta.: "Is flax straw in the green state safe feed for cattle in winter? The flax got frozen."

Answer.—As far as our memory serves, flax of this kind has been used with perfect satisfaction as winter feed if it has been properly cured and stacked, the same as other kinds of feed. If you consult the cattle themselves they will, we are pretty certain, approve of it and do well on it. You need not make a mess of it by feeding all flax straw the first day. Feed it once a day till you see how they take with it.

Farming Profits.

Subscriber, Sintaluta, Assa.: "In your issue of Sept. 5th, re how men get rich growing wheat in Manitoba, by J. S. Craig, of Portage la Prairie. I think his letter explains itself. In the first place if a man lives in the west on a rented farm for 10 years, it shows beyond a doubt there is little gumption and no venture in the man himself. Where the purchase price of land is less than one good year's rent there is no excuse for a man renting for 10 years. The men who have made money up here are the men who corraled all the land they could handle, then got a hustle on and broke up every foot they possibly could work up into a fit condition for a crop and did not look behind them at the fellows who were afraid they would get swamped by buying too much land at, in a great many cases, far less per acre than the actual rent for one single year. Then the highest receipts he shows in 10 years were only \$2,966.41. These figures, too, prove the lack of expansion in farming operations which many another man has been guilty of in this new land, which is cram full of promise and where energy, with the proper proportion of conceit and business ability, has never failed."

Wheat Ripening.

E. C. M., Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "In how many days is it possible for wheat to mature? I sowed my last wheat, Red Fyfe, on May 16th, cut it quite ripe Aug. 20th. The piece of land, 2½ acres, was plowed and harrowed in the morning and seeded the same day. The amount of seed to the acre was 1-1½ bushels, exact quantity used, seeder set at 1½ bushels, to allow for difference made by bluestoning. Probable yield, according to twine used and number of loads hauled, from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre."

Answer.—It is very rarely indeed that wheat ripens in this country even in the most favorable circumstances in less than 100 days. From 125 to 130 days may be taken as a likely period, when the seed is put in late in April. When sown a month later, as this was, and the conditions as to soil, season, seeding, and general management are very favorable, quicker maturity is the result, but it is rare indeed to find quick ripening and a heavy yield. Yours, if your estimate is correct, is a phenomenal crop, and one that we have never known to be paralleled in Western Canada.

Fred Lutley, for several years instructor in butter making at the Manitoba Dairy School, has devised a very handy little instrument to use in connection with reading the amount of butter fat in the Babcock test bottles. A pair of dividers or compasses is generally used now, and Mr. Lutley's device is to take their place. It is so simple and so easily worked that it is a wonder someone has not thought of it long ago. He thinks of having it patented.

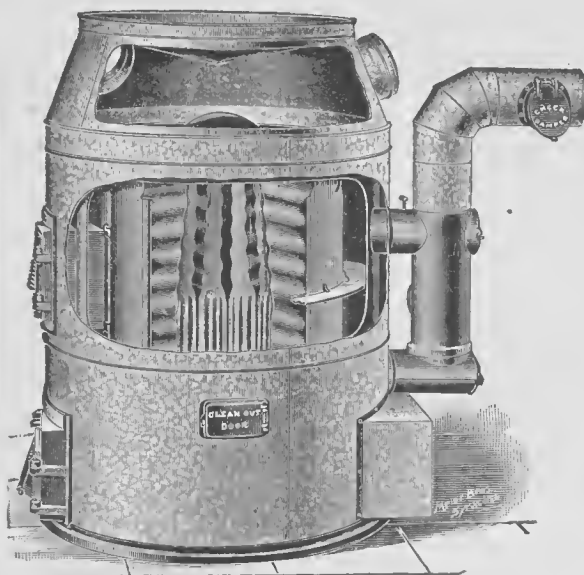
"The Kelsey is Built on Right Lines"

Kelsey Warm Air Generators

PATENTED

THE ONLY PERSON COMPETENT TO MAKE COMPARISONS IS THE ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

Read what the Inspector of School Buildings, Winnipeg, says:



Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16th, 1901.
The Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

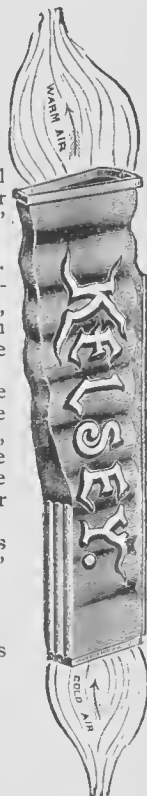
Gentlemen,—When erecting our School Board Office building in the fall of 1900 your agent suggested we should use the "Kelsey" furnace.

The Chairman of our Building Committee, Mr. John McKechnie, a thoroughly practical man, owner of the Vulcan Iron Works, and myself made a thorough examination of the furnace and agreed it was what we wanted.

It was in use all last winter and we are satisfied. It is a good heater, having a large radiating surface, is free from gas and dust, and sent heat into most distant parts. We had to supply a register opening into the basement in order to warm it sufficiently for use.

From a long experience in heating plants I have no hesitation in saying the "Kelsey" is built on right lines.

Yours truly,
J. B. MITCHELL,
Inspector of School Buildings
and Supplies.



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Are assured of the following advantages as compared with any other system:

- Easy to manage and control.
- More heat with less fuel.
- Pure, mild, warm, healthful air.
- Good ventilation, free from escaping gas and smoke.
- Heat sent where wanted. No hot cellars.
- Proper warming of rooms distantly located.
- No solid, caldron fire-pot to crack or burn out.
- Most comfortable and sanitary conditions at all times.

Consider Well How Your Home is to be Heated.

Super-heated air is pernicious to good health, depressing in its effects and renders its victims particularly susceptible to out of door exposure. A pure, mild, artificial warm air can only be produced by passing a volume of pure, fresh air over a radiating surface that is not super-heated.

Before Deciding

Investigate the many special and valuable features incident only to Kelsey Warm Air Generators.

Kelseys are in a class by themselves.

Kelseys warm distant rooms as well as those close by, and at the same time.

Kelseys save one-third of the fuel.

Over 20,000 KELSEYS in use.

200 KELSEYS is successful operation west of Lake Superior.

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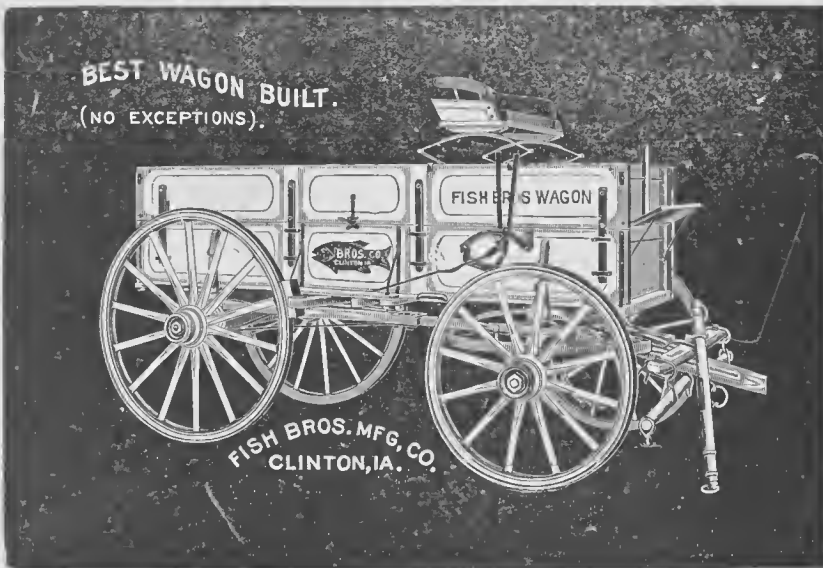
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.



BEST WAGON BUILT.
(NO EXCEPTIONS).

FISH BROS. MFG. CO.
CLINTON, IA.

THE
ONLY WAGON
Made by the Original
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

JOHNSTON & STEWART

Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Winnipeg, Oct. 5th, 1901.

Despite the unfavorable weather that has continued now so long, business continues to swell in volume. Some men, however, are beginning to feel a little anxious, as there can be no doubt that the wet weather is going to cost the country a considerable sum of money in lost grade on wheat. There is still a great deal of grain in stock, but it is reported to be in better condition than that in the stack, as too much of the stacking has been poorly done and this year's straw is poor material even in the hands of a good stacker. Farmers are beginning to feel anxious about help, as many of the eastern hands are returning before the work is finished. Many of them are out of pocket, owing to the wet weather, as being hired by the day the last time and their own keep more than used up all the wages earned. Implement dealers report a heavy trade in fall and winter lines, some of them being already sold out of sleighs. The delay in threshing will give the C. P. R. an opportunity to get its tracks in better shape, the wheat that is threshed out of the way and care forward for the bigger rush that is sure to follow the return of fine weather. Bank clearings continue to show a marked increase over those of a similar period last year.

Wheat.

The market is, if possible, deader than at any time for months. The quotations have been going down by very slight gradations. Holders see no reason when the world's stocks are considered, why prices should not stay up. In the last three months the exports of wheat and flour from North American ports have been 37,000,000 bushels more than in the same period last year. The deliveries from such States as Kansas, where the yield was very good and money is scarce on account of the deficit in corn, have had a tendency to overload the market and increase the visible supply to such an extent as give the "bears" ample ground for their operations. Beside the excessive deliveries from Kansas, the improvement in the weather of the Northwest within the last few days is also being used as a factor in the work of depressing prices. It may, however, be kept in mind that this season is always worked in the same way by the speculators to keep down the price to the producer. Once the bulk of the farmers' holdings is transferred to the speculators the prices will be worked up by the very same men who are now doing all they can to break them down. It should be kept in mind on the other hand that farmers in this country have rarely done themselves any good by holding wheat and some of them have lost very heavily by refusing to sell, even when the prices offered were very high.

Prices for Manitoba wheat have sagged in sympathy with outside markets and a drop of 1 1/2 cents in the last ten days is the result. A fortnight ago we quoted No. 1 hard, Fort William, at 69c. to 70c. To-day it is 67 1/2c. No. 1 northern is 64 1/2c., 2 northern 61 1/2c. The spread between 1 hard and 1 northern has widened in that time from a little over 2c. to 3c. This is mainly due to the certainty that under the most favorable circumstances grain now unthreshed must lose one or more grades from what it was likely to show had the weather been favorable. We will have in future an excess of northern grades and a shortage of the best grade, and No. 1 will have a proportionately greater value than was expected a month ago. On the option market this day's quotations for contract grade at Fort William were 64 1/2c. bid for November, 64 1/2c. for December.

Chicago quotations closed at 66 1/2c. bid for cash wheat, December is steady at 68 1/2c. At Duluth 66 1/2c. was bid for December wheat.

Winnipeg inspections for September were:

No. 1 hard	2204
No. 1 northern	1819
No. 2 northern	543
No. 3 northern	15
Rejected	1
No. 1 rejected	37
No. 2 rejected	7
Condemned	9
Feed	2
No grade	156

In the same time 117 cars oats, mostly of good quality, 13 of barley and 1 of flax, have been inspected, a total of 4,927 inspections for the month, of which 2,010 were in the last week.

Oats.

Deliveries are still moderate. The mills are taking up all the good white oats they can lay hands on, but feed is also in demand and the figures for to-day are little, if anything, lower than a fortnight ago, 30c. to 33c. being the going figure for carload lots at Winnipeg.

Barley.

Next to nothing offering. Malting quality run 37c. to 40c., feed about 35c.

Corn and Flax.

Corn is going to be out of the range of Manitoba farmers this year being dearer than wheat now in the States. There is nothing doing here. Chicago quotes 56 1/2c. The flax market is quiet also. About \$1.15

being the going price delivered in Winnipeg.

Flour and Mill Feed.

Best flour is \$2 per sack, seconde \$1.65, and XXXX \$1.15. Bran \$12, shorts \$14 per ton. Oat chop, about the only thing now on the market, is \$25 per ton to the trade.

Cattle.

The export business seems to be anything but satisfactory this year. Complaint is made from the old country that western cattle are poorer than ever, they certainly are arriving in bad shape. The shippers are blaming the C. P. R. for this, saying that cattle are subject to unnecessary delays in transit, and that the road bed is in very bad condition, thus injuring the cattle. So strong has this feeling grown that an indignation meeting of shippers has been held to discuss the question. Shippers have evidently overlooked the fact that owing to the unusual amount of rain this season the soft grass has not developed that firm flesh in the cattle that is needed to ship well. Cattle are not as fat as they were this time last year nor will they ship as well. In fact it is going to be a bad year for shippers. Ranchmen sending in small shipments to Winnipeg find their animals in bad condition when they reach here. They are much worse when they reach Montreal, and worse still when they land in the old country. Only about 17,000 head have been shipped to date, as against about 30,000 head last year, and it is expected that this year's totals will be behind those of last year. This may easily be, as in the fall of 1899 over 10,000 head were turned back on the range because they could not be shipped out owing to the removal of so many steamships to transport supplies to South Africa. Scarcity of cattle cars is another complaint that is made against the C. P. R.

Values have not changed since last issue. We quote 3c. to 3 1/2c. per pound off the cars at Winnipeg. Gordon, Ironside & Fares are paying 3 1/2c. per pound at point of shipment. Butchers' cattle continue low and range all the way from 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. for extra choice animals.

Dressed beef is going at 5c. to 5 1/2c. Veal at 7c. to 9c.

Sheep.

The range in prices is from 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c., according to quality, off the cars at Winnipeg. The usual run is about 4 1/2c. for sheep. Lambs are worth from 5c. to 5 1/2c.

Hogs.

The market is, if anything, stiffer than it was two weeks ago. We quote 7c. for choice select hogs off the cars at Winnipeg. A few are coming in, but farmers are evidently too busy to market any hogs they may have to dispose of. Prices in the east continue high, with no prospect of a decline until larger supplies come in.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Trade is very quiet and most of the commission houses are banding creamery only on consignment. The going price is from 17c. to 18c.

Dairy.—The market for this is in a bad shape also, nothing but low grade goods is coming in. The market is dull and, in fact, Manitoba dairy butter is not wanted in the east. It is estimated that there are quite large lots of June, July and August make still in the country, but this cannot be sold for more than 11c. in Winnipeg. Fresh, sweet September butter is in good demand and brings from 14c. to 15 1/2c. delivered in Winnipeg, but the supply is very small.

Cheese.—The going price is 8 1/2c. to 9c. for factory cheese delivered here. Montreal advices show a peculiar position in regard to cheese. The market is now 1 1/2c. lower than last year at this time and depression of market has come earlier. All offers by cable from the old country are low, at the same time shipments are nearly 400,000 boxes behind last year. The question is hard to solve and the only reasonable solution would seem to be that the English buyers are suf-

fering from the scare of last year and are resolving to leave the cheese in Montreal warehouses and buy only as they need it. Whatever the final outcome may be it would seem expedient for Manitoba factories to keep their make cleared up promptly, as at the present time there is a fairly active demand in the city.

Poultry and Eggs.

The market for dressed poultry is beginning to assume some proportions and prices are inclined to drop a little. Live fowls are worth 55c. per pair, dressed 9c. a pound. Spring chickens 10c. a pound alive, 11c. dressed. Turkeys, 11c. alive, 12 1/2c. dressed. Ducks and geese, 9c. alive and 10c. dressed. Eggs.—Prices are steadily advancing. We quote 16c. a dozen, subject to candling, delivered at Winnipeg. Many eggs are turning out poorly. Supplies are small, farmers are evidently eating all the eggs. Strictly fresh eggs command as high as 30c. on the market.

Potatoes.

There seems to be a fairly liberal supply throughout Manitoba and quite a few cars have found their way south to Kansas, where there is a shortage. Manitoba stock is not liked down there, however, because they are mixed lots, require sifting and have too much dirt on them. More care is needed in handling them. There has been a slump in prices, but values are expected to recover to 25c. a bushel in car lots at country points. Locally by the single bushel potatoes are worth about 40c.

Hides.

Market continues steady on the basis of 6c. for No. 1. Cured hides bring a flat rate of 6c.

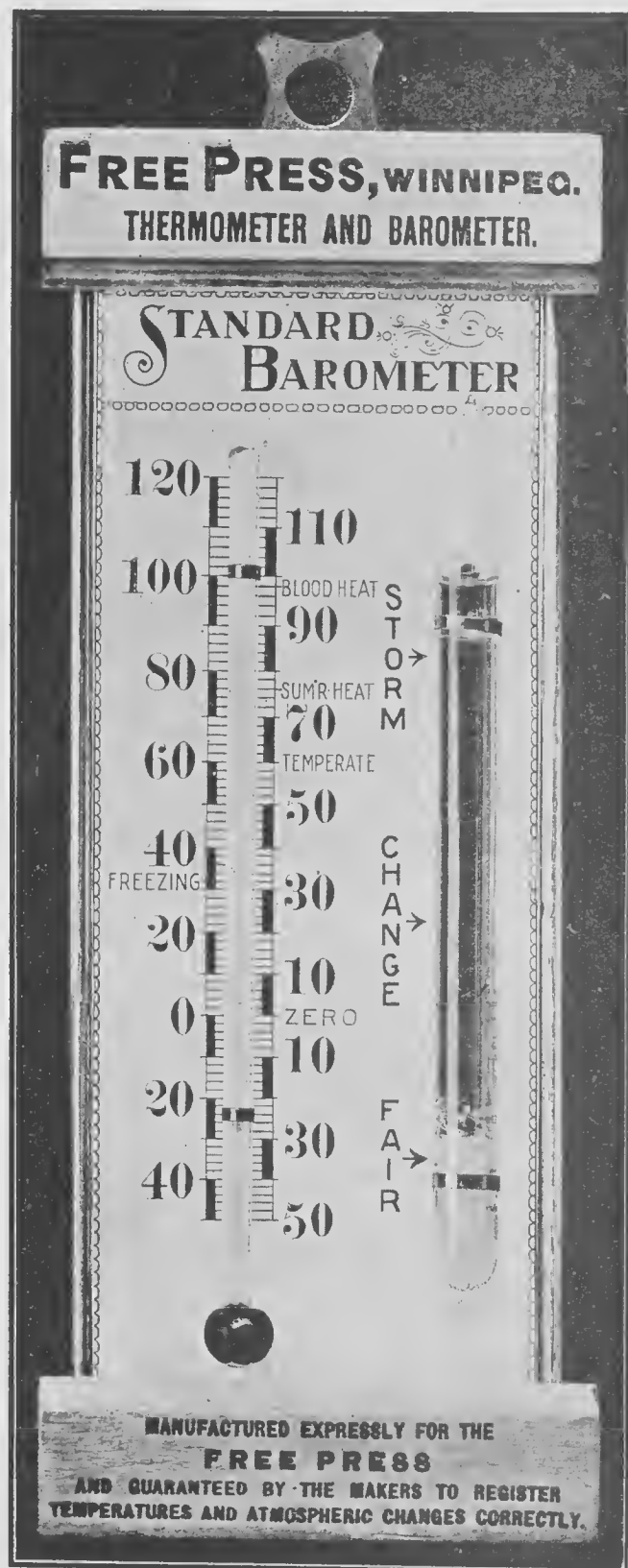
Wool.

Market nominal. Manitoba wool 7 1/2c. Territorial wool is worth 8 1/2c. at point of shipment.

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Vice-Pres. and Man. Director—
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Reliable Energetic Agents Wanted.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
Proprietors.

309, McDermot Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertising advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 5, 1901.



NEED OF REVISING PRIZE LISTS.

In our September 5th issue we expressed the opinion that the officers of local agricultural societies might find it a good plan to have a mutual exchange

of prize lists, in this way gathering new ideas, and leading to many improvements in the arranging of rules and regulations and in the offering of prizes. To anyone who takes in a little round of the fairs, and sees the many different ways of doing things—and of not doing them—the need of a general pulling to pieces and rebuilding of a very large number of the prize lists published by the local agricultural societies is very evident.

The officers of these societies, into whose hands the work of preparing the lists is thrust, are first-class men, most of them men who devote more or less of their time and of themselves to the interests of the agricultural society and of the community, and who get in return not an overwhelming amount of thanks for their pains. All honor to them, and to their work, say we. But, while we have the most kindly feeling for their public spirit, we also notice a few of their mistakes. And where the work of preparing the prize list is year after year thrust into the hands of the same men, with the same ideas, things are very apt to run into ruts, and to stay there.

We have before us two of these lists, and the following criticisms suggested by them may be applied to very many other cases than those in hand.

since past, yet this prize is offered at a fair held at one of the largest towns in the Territories. We would like to know who is supposed to be the donor of that diploma. If it is expected to be awarded by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association (as is probably intended), we think the officers of that agricultural society and the winner of the prize will find the diploma a minus quantity when it comes to a horse breeders' association offering diplomas for scrub stallions.

In one list all the prizes given in the horse department for animals born this year and last are offered for "colts." Now a "colt" is always a male, and when the prize list calls for "one-year-old colts," it makes no provision whatever for the exhibition of yearling fillies, although it is another case of the matter being "understood." Still, should the exhibitor of a gelding so desire, he could, according to rules, have all fillies ruled out of the ring. Why not say "filly or gelding, one year old?" Then the same objections appear when they call for "spring colt, 1901." Why not use the word "foal" instead of "colt?" It is just as well to have these things correct.

In one list it was specified that all carriage horses (including stallions) must be driven in harness. This rule, if enforced, would have debarred one of

THE AMERICAN THRESHER-MAN.

A paper of that name, which aspires to be regarded as the organ and oracle of the threshers of this continent on both sides of the line, contains in a recent issue a reply to some strictures passed by us on the absurdity of sending over there a neat wad of ten-dollar bills in return for an imaginary service done to the threshermen of Manitoba by two philanthropic gentlemen, one of whom, besides his missionary zeal on behalf of our threshermen, has also collected a few subscriptions for the above mentioned organ. This organ has been at us, off and on, before, but in its September issue comes down with a solid block of nearly two columns of print from a thresher with a Latin name. We have seen the same trick tried before as is done by the writer of this unflattering notice of ourselves. There is a fish, not perhaps very familiar in the inland waters of Michigan and Manitoba, known as the cuttle fish. This fish, when it finds itself in a tight place, manages to cloud the water with a liquid from a sort of ink-bag with which it is furnished by Dame Nature, and under cover of this inky wave manages to get clear of the trouble.



MANITOBA'S WELCOME TO THE DUK

School Boys Drilling and in the rear a Children's Choir of 3000 voices, at the opening of the new Manitoba University Building.

In the first place, the wording of some of the regulations is very awkward. It does not cost any more to say things in a concise and accurate way than otherwise, and it is always more satisfactory to do so.

In both the lists before us pure bred stock are referred to as "thoroughbred." It would be as sensible to say that all Shorthorn cattle must be Galloway as it is to say that all Clydesdales must be Thoroughbred. Most directors know the difference between the terms "pure bred" and "thoroughbred," but through carelessness the mistake of mixing these terms has crept into a large number of the lists. But carelessness is not an excuse, and if a fair is supposed to be a means of educating along agricultural lines, why not call things by their right names?

In one list, although there are eight prizes and diplomas offered for stallions, there is not a word anywhere to hint that any one of these stallions must be registered. Of course, we suppose that that requirement is understood, but if such important matters as this are to be only understood, why print a prize list at all? Why not run the whole affair on the "understood" principle.

In one list a diploma is offered for the best "general purpose" stallion. We thought that the day for offering prizes for general purpose stallions was long

the best stallions on the ground from competing. Some very fine carriage stallions cannot safely be driven into a ring in harness.

These are a few of the errors which a little comparison with lists from other points might have brought to notice. There are often some good ideas shown by those getting up these lists which might profitably be copied at other points. One of the lists referred to has a very nice class for the work of boys and girls, and offers prizes for such exhibits as collection of pressed flowers, collection of butterflies, piece of rustic garden furniture, picture frame, piece of house furniture (all these and others for the boys) and a good list of prizes for all sorts of fancy work by the girls. This is very fine, and is taking hold of things at the right end. Another list has no place at all for the boys and girls, probably because the matter had never been suggested to them.

We shall be pleased to publish suggestions from any of our readers along this line.

—A special order has been issued by the U. S. Secretary of State permitting Canadian cattle, sheep and swine to enter the U. S. free of duty to attend the great International Live Stock show at Chicago the first week of December.

Some of our readers are also readers of The Thresherman and for their benefit we beg to repeat that we have not the slightest objection to their taking advice from any man whom they think capable of giving them reliable counsel. But we have very decided opinions regarding the wisdom of sending such large contributions to pay the professional agitators who have talked a good deal of blarney and shown a good deal of ignorance of the laws of this province bearing on this question. That is just the point on which, with all his volubility, this writer is discreetly silent. If 1,000 threshers here send \$10 each out of the country, what substantial return will they get for their money? Please answer straight, Mr. Bono Publico.

—Subscribers sending in a change of post office address will please remember to send the old post office address as well as the new one. Every name is arranged on our lists under its post office and it is thus almost impossible to find a name without going over every name on the list. Subscribers will thus save us a great amount of unnecessary labor by sending the old as well as the new post office address when making changes, and also to be sure and give the post office when remitting renewals.

STOCK AWARDS AT BUFFALO

A. K. Elderkin, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner, has published a statement of the amount of prizes awarded at the Pan-American exhibition to the different breeds of cattle sent in to represent the Canadian and American interests at that show. They are as follows:

	Canada.	States.
Shorthorns.. . . .	\$1,001.06	\$418.00
Herefords.. . . .	855.00	740.00
Aberdeen Angus .. .	72.50	480.00
Galloways.. . . .	197.50	247.00
Fat cattle	110.00	
Guernseys	130.00	210.00
French Canadian.. .	420.50	157.00
Ayrshires	430.00	130.00
Holsteins	412.00	930.00

Total.. . . . \$3,812.50 \$3,813.40

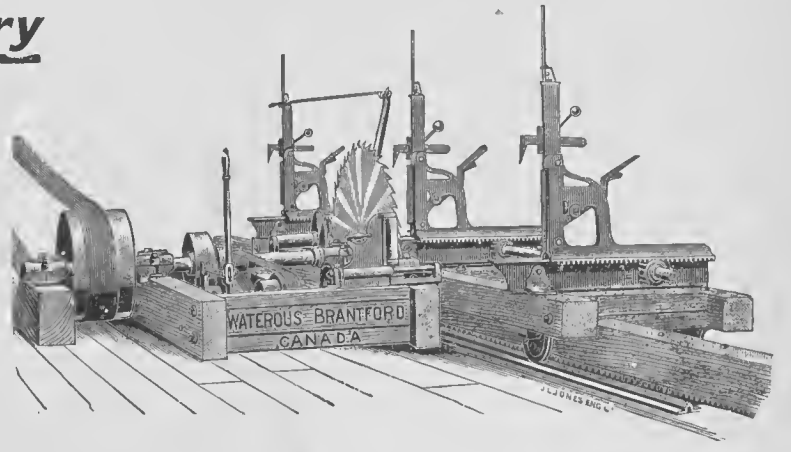
This is indeed a most satisfactory showing and one of which Canadians may well be proud. An analysis of the list shows that with the exception of the Jerseys, all the best known and most numerous breeds are represented here. The other breeds of cattle are as yet few in number and are peculiarly American. It is, therefore, a source of great pride to Canadians that in the contest with the breeders to the south of the line our cattle should have done so well. We are not surprised at the result in the case of the Shorthorns,

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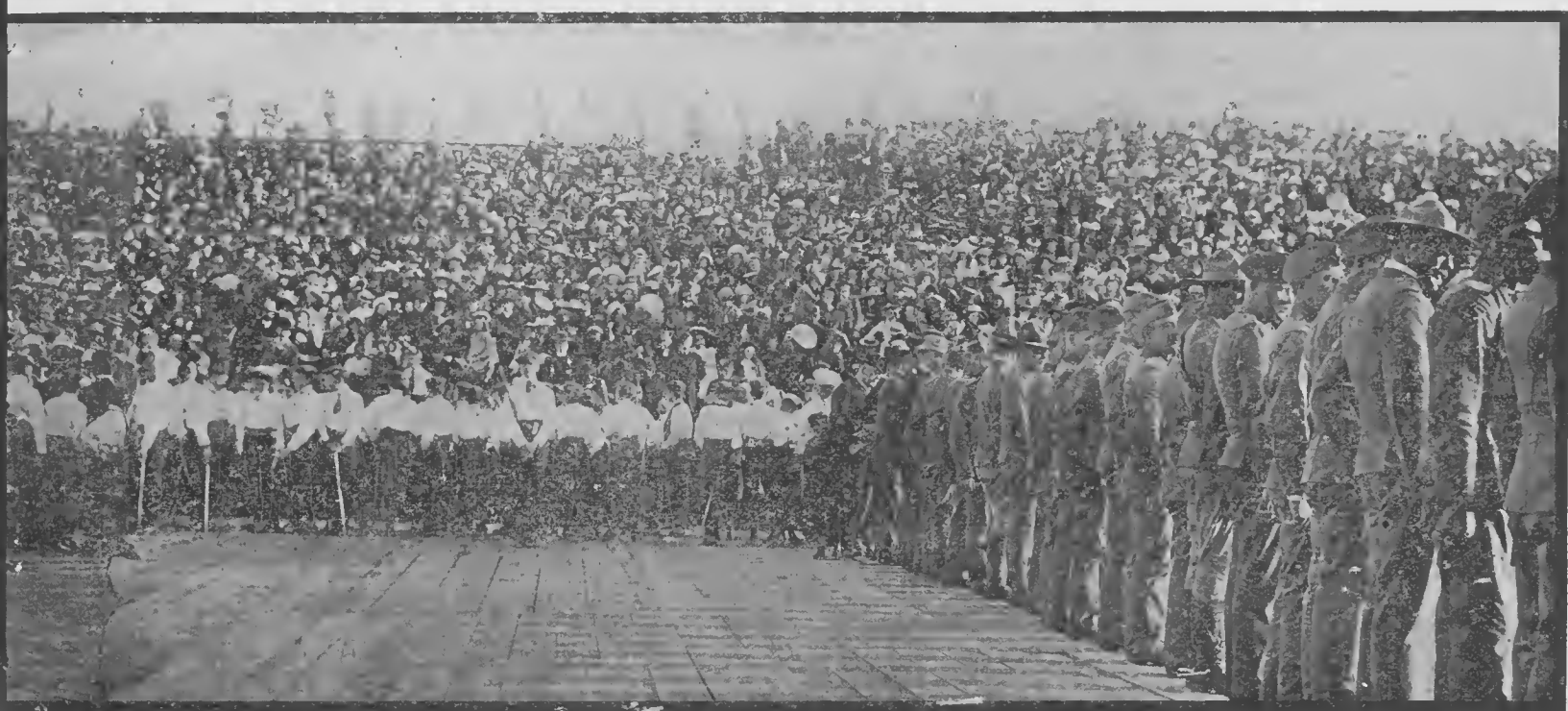


mals. The best men for that work frequently come from the old country, and readers will remember that R. Adamson, Virden, of the Dominion Immigration Department, brought out 60 Scotch hands in June last. Many of these have

out along with him T. G. Mathers, crown solicitor, and Mr. Kerr had his solicitor present. Evidence was taken at considerable length. The scales had been tested on July 24th and were again tested and found correct when this in-

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The opportunity of seeing royalty comes only once in a lifetime to westerners, therefore every one who could was out to give a welcome to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, not only for what they are personally, but because they represent a form of government which is dear to the heart of every British subject. The daily and weekly press have been full of this visit, but we wish to take space to join in the general expression of loyalty to the young couple. Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary people only did what the rest of the country would have done had they had the opportunity to do so. The arches were appropriately covered with wheat, for



OF YORK, WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.

On the right are the Veterans of '85. When the photo was taken the Veterans were being presented to the Duke and Duchess of York.

Ayrshires and French-Canadians, because we feel that we have the cattle to do it, but to beat the Americans in Herefords and pull nearly a third of the prize money on Holsteins, and as much as we did on Galloways and Guernseys, is very gratifying indeed, not to say anything about cleaning up the whole prize money for fat cattle. The totals show 90 cents in favor of our cousins to the south. Well, when we think of five as against seventy millions of people, we can well afford to let them have the 90 cents.

OLD COUNTRY FARM HELP.

The question of farm help in Manitoba is year by year getting to be a more serious one. The opportunities offered here for young men obtaining land of their own are so great that the aim of every young man is to secure a homestead. The best element of our farm help is thus constantly leaving. The rapid extension of our cultivated land intensifies the need for more and good men. How great this is is well exemplified by the large number of farm hands that have been brought in this year to take off the harvest.

The rapid development of good herds of pure bred stock also creates a need for capable men to look after these ani-

proved capital men and some of them good cattlemen. The Virden Advance recently contained letters from 25 farmers throughout Manitoba who had secured one of Mr. Adamson's Scotch hands, and all were well pleased with these men. In many cases they are just the class of men wanted and those in need of capable help should lose no time in writing to Mr. Adamson, Virden, about securing a hand for them. Mr. Adamson is making a tour of the province, as advertised in another column, and will leave in a few weeks to bring out another lot. He expects to have them here about Christmas time.

ELEVATOR INVESTIGATION.

A case of some interest to farmers has just been decided by C. C. Castle, grain commissioner, at Winnipeg. Robert Kerr, of Franklin, sent to the Northern Elevator Co., at Neepawa, three loads of wheat. It happened to be the first of the season and was dumped into an empty bin. Next day Kerr came to the elevator and claimed that he had been done out of 16 bushels in the weighing of these loads and demanded payment for the difference, which was refused. He then sent an affidavit, stating his case, to Mr. Castle and demanded an investigation. Mr. Castle took

vestigation was made. The bin, on being emptied, was found to have 6 bushels less than Kerr's tickets showed, but part of this was found under the slide over which it had been run, part had gone into the crevices of the bin, which had stood empty and got dry in the seams. The contents therefore tallied with the tickets given by the elevator man. Part of the loads had been weighed by him, part by the man at the next elevator, and in the presence of the men who delivered them, but they had paid little attention to the weighing. The man offered to re-weigh the loads when Kerr made the complaint, but this part of his statement Kerr denies.

The wheat had been threshed by Kerr's brother and weighed on the machine attached to the separator, but the evidence as to the trustworthiness of this weighing was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Castle has found that there is no proof of any crookedness on the part of the man at the elevator and that Kerr's mode of substantiating his claim was at best uncertain. Had he, when his suspicions were roused, carefully weighed three more loads and sent in that, he could at once have learned whether his suspicions were well or ill founded.

wheat is king in this country. A great many came in from the country to see and those who could not will be pleased to know that the finest of the arches is to be set up in the exhibition grounds as a memorial of the visit. The singing of school children and the processions were all very fine and everything passed off without a hitch. All through it was a royal reception and royal weather.

—The first exhibition of a series of 9 in the Ottawa valley at which expert judges are to do the judging came off at Williamstown. The work of the judges was most satisfactory, as they answered all the questions asked them and explained why they placed the awards as they did. Approval of their work was expressed on all sides.

—The U. S. Government Department of Agriculture have an exhibit of some of the worst weeds at Buffalo. They were grown in pots and were inspected by a great many farmers. Our government exhibitors here have been content to show dried specimens or possibly freshly pulled ones. Wouldn't it be a good idea to grow a set of the worst ones in pots so that they would be in a most natural condition throughout the exhibition?

Renew your subscription.



Oak Lake.

H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man., though not an extensive breeder, has had considerable experience with pure bred stock, especially Shorthorns and Oxford Down sheep. His early home training on the farm of his father, James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., well known to many of our readers, eminently fits him to make a good beginning in this country. His home is located eleven miles north of Oak Lake and he has now gathered around him eleven head of Shorthorns, at the head of which he has placed Woodworth Duke, 33099, of his father's breeding. He is out of Carris Bruce and by the Earl of Warwick, 22886. The Duke is two years old, a dark red in color, with a very little white. He is well covered over the loin and hack and carries his flesh well down his thigh. There is perhaps a little more daylight under him than we would like, but what he is a good all round sire, as is proved by some good calves. Among the females in this herd specially noticed are a pair of his foundation cows. They are, of course, of his father's breeding and both sired by Clementina's Chief, 17641. One of them, Fancy Maid, 29083, out of Fancy Lady, 20992, is a red six-year-old roomy cow, with a well-sprung rib, in nice breeding condition, and sucking a red bull calf sired by the Duke. This calf is a lengthy, well topped youngster of good promise. The other one of the pair is Florida 26th, 30987, out of Florida 21st, 22886. She is now five years old, and though not as large as we would like her to be, is proving an excellent dam. She has a useful solid red heifer calf at foot. Princess, her three-year-old heifer, by Admiral, 23417, is a nicely topped heifer of this heifer kind, with a four months old heifer calf at foot by the stock bull. This year's crop of calves are a growthy lot, mostly heifers.

A drive of about five miles from Mr. Tolton's to the southwest lands one at the home of D. McBeth, well known to all our readers as a breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. At the head of his stud he has Young Keir Darnley, Imp., 2322, bred by Alex. Burr, Tullulford, Scotland, sire Keir Darnley (8716), dam Janet of Tullulford (6009). This horse, now nine years old, is a dark bay with three white feet and a stripe down the face. He is a well turned, deep bodied, low set horse, with a grand breast. A promising two-year-old youngster, Dawson, sired by the stud stallion and out of Lady Clyde, has just been sold to Wm. Spring, Hamiota. Among the females seen were Lady Clyds and Lady Grey. The former is now 14 years old and rather low in flesh, having been in harness all season. She has been an excellent breeder, having produced a number of first-class foals, among them being Billy Brown, by Cowden Lad, Imp., a stallion well known in the Brandon district. Lady Grey is by Lord Selkirk, dam Anne Belle, 1413, by Cowden Lad, Imp. She is a good roomy mare, with plenty of bone, well coupled, well up in the neck and shows a splendid breast. Cassie Clyde, 2032, also by Cowden Lad and out of Lady Clyde, is an extra good breeder. There are several other females in this stud, but we did not see them at the time of our visit. All the females are in foal to the head of the stud.

The Shorthorn herd is headed by Minthorn, 24084, bred by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., by Royal Member (Imp.), 17107, dam Mischief, 18277, by Albert Victor (Imp.). This is a rich, red roan upstanding fellow of great scale, handles well, and for such a large bull is as active as a kitten. This bull promises to be a worthy successor to his old stock bull Best Yet, a noted bull of John Dryden's breeding, and the sire of nearly all the young stock in the herd. We found the herd at pasture in the valley of the Assiniboine, where they have an immense run on river bottom and billides considerably wooded, giving plenty of shelter. Of the females which especially attracted our attention were: Daisy Irvine, 25692, an eight-year-old cow of his own breeding by Never Tired, 16108, and out of Maid of Irvine 2nd, 15944, by Lord Lansdowne (Imp.), 2712. The dam of Maid of Irvine 2nd is by Barmpton Hero. Daisy is a light roan, large, roomy cow of high quality, with an extra good bull calf at foot. Her daughter, Jenny Irvine, also a roan in color, is an excellent dam with a roan heifer calf, three months old, by Best Yet, that is a promising youngster of the sappy, thick fleshed kind. Another promising matron is Kent Beauty, 36442, a red three-year-old heifer of his own breeding, by Oliver, 20483, and out of Royal Anna Belle, 20023, by Musketeer. She has a well sprung rib, good typical head and is of fair size. Another successful dam is Dina, 25964, by Never Tired, and out of Lovely 23rd, a red cow of a level topped heifer calf at foot by Best Yet. An extra sappy red roan calf that attracted our attention is out of Isabel and sired by Minthorn. In all the herd numbers about 30 head and all are in good flesh.

The name of Thos. Speers, whose farm lies six miles south of Oak Lake, Man., is well known throughout the west as that of a breeder and importer of Shorthorn cattle.



MANITOBA'S WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, WINNIPEG, SEPT. 26, 1901.
Wheat Arch, C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg.

Mr. Speers has purchased in the east considerable stock, some of which has been good enough to stand at the head of any of the herds in the west. His Shorthorn herd is headed by an imported bull, Clan McKay (76358), 36019, bred by A. Watson, Kinaird, Scotland, and got by Clan Alpine (60495), dam Rosebud. He is a red roan of extra size, deep bodied, heavy fleshed and well set on short legs. He handles well—in fact, is a sappy, thick-fleshed fellow of promise. Among the other bulls are Burnbank, 35595, a red roan yearling bred by A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont., and sired by Scotland Yet, 23375, dam Character, 26498. He is a growthy fellow, handles well and is a bull that promises to be of good size, though standing on short legs. Lord Roberts, 35024, a red 15 months old fellow, bred by Jno. Isaac, Markham, and out of Ury Gem, 27223, by Gold Digger, 23360, is another promising, straight backed, deep bodied, good handling youngster. In younger stock we found Prince of India, 36137, an 11 months old red roan calf of Cargill's breeding. He is by an imported bull, Lord of Strathgogie, 32071, and out of an imported cow, Empress of India, 34224. This promising youngster was good enough to win fourth place at Winnipeg this year and is an even fleshed, well backed, low set fellow. Baron's Pride 2nd, a light roan, calved Feb. 1st, 1901, is by Baron's Pride, an imported bull and out of Bertha 3rd, by Royal Don, Imp., 17105. This calf is well come, a capital handler and of the right kind. Empress of India is an imported three-year-old red roan, bred by A. Leslie, Keith, Scotland. She is got by California (70082). She is a well topped heifer with pleasing lines, well sprung rib, and in calf to Clan McKay. Another smooth lined, graceful three-year-old heifer that pleased our eye was Fancy Ury, 35859, bred by F. T. Mulholland, sired by Gold Digger and out of Ury Maid, 13408. She is a deep bodied heifer of the thick kind and first in her section in the open class at Brandon. A 14 months old heifer calf, Bertha 4th, of his

own breeding, by Baron's Pride, Imp., and out of Bertha 3rd, is a stylish heifer, with straight lines and heavy fleshing qualities. Among the younger things a three months old heifer calf was a nice one, being by Blue Ribbon, Imp., and out of a large, roomy cow.

High Bluff.

About one mile west of High Bluff is the home of Roderick McKenzie, who is well known as a successful breeder of Berkshire swine. His substantial holdings are sheltered to the north and west by a grove of trees of about two acres in extent. Many of the trees are now 15 years old and afford excellent shade for the swine, as they have this run of the grove. His herd of swine is headed by Perfection, 4760, bred by Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., and by the famous hog Baron Lee 4th and out of Lady, 2872. This hog has been a prize winner from youth up and is now an immense bog of great scale, being one of the longest hogs in the province if not the longest. He is thus admirably adapted for breeding bacon pigs of the right type, possessing great depth and thickness as well as length. He now weighs about 800 lbs. and would carry another hundredweight easily. The brood sows are a choice lot and worthy mates for the head of the herd. Bessie, 5117, bred by S. Coxworth, now of Dauphin, Man., and formerly of Whitby, Ont., is of imported stock on both sides. She is a large, broad, deep, lengthy sow and has an extra well filled ham. Perfection's Highclere, out of Bessie and by Perfection, is a larger sow than her mother, in high flesh and altogether a more valuable sow than her dam. Artful Belle 21st, 50020, was first at Winnipeg in 1899 as sow under 12 months and in the sweepstakes herd. She is of the large deep bodied good kind and a successful breeder. The young things in the herd are



MANITOBA'S WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, WINNIPEG, SEPT. 26, 1901.
Evergreen Arch, cor. Kennedy and Broadway, Winnipeg.

a splendid, strong, thrifty looking lot, ranging in age from seven weeks to four months. Among them are a number of choice hogs and sows that do the herd credit. Mr. McKenzie has a most conveniently arranged granary, 40 x 22, and 14 ft. to plate. A horse-power is used to elevate the grain and run a cleaner. The grain is cleaned before being put into bins. The Farmer was sorry to find that a number of Mr. McKenzie's family were laid up with fever. The genial Dan, who has always taken a great interest in the hogs, was only a shadow of his former self, though ahis to his around at the time of our visit.

Longburn.

The name of James Bray, Longburn, is well known throughout Manitoba, the N. W. T. and B. C. as a breeder of no mean repute and a capable judge of cattis and swins at fall exhibitions. A visit to Oak Grove Farm, the home of his Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, will therefore be of peculiar interest to our numerous readers. The stock bull at the head of this Shorthorn herd is Masterpiece, 23750, and the getter of good ones, too, for two of his calves won second places each in strong rings in the calf classes at Winnipeg this year. He was bred by D. McLaren & Sons, Dunmore, Ont. His sirs is Grand Sweep (Imp.), 17099, dam Mina Wilson, 19625, by Indian Chief (Imp.), he thus comes of well bred stock. In color Masterpiece is a red roan, handles well and though not in heavy flesh is in good breeding condition. He has plenty of size and a strong masculine head. Among the matrons in the herd we noticed the following and their progeny:—Lovely Queen 22nd, 33623, a four-year-old, bred by James S. Smith, Mapis Lodge, Ont., by Calthness, 22065, dam Lovely Queen 14th, is in good flesh, has a splendid back, handles well and is of good size. She is suckling a three months old white bull calf, sired by Masterpiece. Duchess Jane 16th, 33621, also bred at Maple Lodge and sired by Calthness and out of Duchess Jane 12th, by Royal Barrington 2nd, 11641, is of the low set, thick kind, with plenty of vitality. She is the dam of the red roan bull calf Masterpiece 3rd, placed second at Winnipeg, 1901, for calf of calendar year. He is a long bodied, neat, thick fellow, well grown for his age, handles well, and is a calf full of promise. Ruby Derocher, 37298, bred by Wm. Paterson, Denfield, Ont., sire Calthness, dam Daisy Derocher, 20301, though not quite so large as some of the other dams in this herd, is of the good, useful kind and is proving an excellent breeder. Her red roan bull calf, Masterpiece 2nd, was placed second at Winnipeg, 1901, for calf under one year, though only turned 8 months of age. He is a very likely calf, with an extra well

I WEIGH 175 lbs.
Former Weight 135 "
Gain 40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight. The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

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"I am very glad to let other poor sufferers know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70). "You know I wrote to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I only weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

covered back, well fleshed throughout, being of the thick, sappy, mossy coated kind. Maiden Star 4th, 31465, bred by Alex. Burns, Rockwood, Ont., by Strathallan Ltd, 17811, and out of Maiden Star, 18685, is another cow of individual merit, in good flesh and suckling a straight lined, three months old bull calf—a promising fellow of the right sort. Her yearling heifer is an even fleshed one of the thick sort. Another Maple Lodge two-year-old heifer, Golden Gem, by Knuc-kles Duster (imp.), (72793), dam Ruby Derocher, is a low set, heavy fleshed one, with an extra good brisket. A heifer of D. Birrell's breeding, Minnie Warrior Fifth, 29315, by Clan Campbell (imp.), 17096, dam Minnie Warrior, 15922, by Warrior (imp.), is a well fleshed cow that is proving herself a capital dam, her yearling heifer being of the true thick heaving kind.

These Yorkshires of Oak Grove are so well known that they need no introduction. Of this half dozen brood sows the choice would fall to Dewdrop Beauty, a four-year-old sow of great depth and symmetry of outline, with show ring honors to her credit. She is due to farrow soon. Among the other sows, though not specially mentioned, there are some good ones, either heavy in pig or nursing lusty young litters. A number of choice young hogs were also seen. Mrs. Bray has charge of the poultry end of the business and devotes a good deal of time to her White Plymouth Rocks, of which we saw a number of choice, well grown, strong, bright legged cockerels.

Ralphton.

At this point A. & J. Chsdburn were given a call and though these brothers are extensive grain farmers, they are also well known as breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Their stud is headed by The MacKinnon, 8332, an imported horse, bred by John MacKinnon Stanley, Ardrossan, Scotland. He was got by Lord Erskine, 1744, and has been in the hands of the present owners for the past five seasons and has proven a most satisfactory sire. He is an upstanding fellow, active, deep bodied, with plenty of bone. Of the five breeding mares the dark brown imported Dinah is perhaps the choicest. She is of the roomy, big boned, useful kind, and, as well as the others, is with foal to the stud stallion.

The Shorthorn herd is headed by a recent Scotch importation, Novar, 36071, a roan two years old, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, Dalkeith, Scotland. He is by Daylight (74350), dam Bright Daisies, by Bright Boy. He is well grown, an excellent handler, deep, level, lengthy and well fleshed. He stands on short legs and will undoubtedly produce good things when mated with the females in this herd. The cows noticed were Aggie Ury 2nd, a solid red 6-year-old, bred by Jno. Isaac, Markham, sired by Golden Crown, imp. She is a cow of both size and quality, as a grand front, plenty of flesh and has an 11 months old heifer at foot, sired by Admiral, 23417. Bonny Daisy, a red and white 10-year-old cow, is an extra good breeder, a number of her progeny having found places of honor in the show ring. Her last bull calf went to C. W. Speers, of Griswold.

Lovely Gem, an all red nine-year-old, bred by Arthur Johnston, and got by the Duke of Lavender, imp. (51135), has a good skin, a well sprung rib, plenty of size and a good brisket. Emma of Ralphton, a red nine-year-old cow, bred by W. J. Helliwell, by Lancer, imp. (55992), is a large, roomy, good breeder, and has a six months old heifer calf at foot, sired by Admiral, that is a lengthy, straight, well-fleshed youngster. Cleopatra 3rd, eight years old, bred by John I. Hobson, sired by The Premier, 14388, dam Cleopatra, imp., is a large, roomy dam with a wide, well covered back and that she is the producer of good ones is evidenced by her three daughters of this and the past seasons. All three are thick fleshed, with plenty of vitality. Gem of Ralphton, a two-year-old home bred heifer, sired by Admiral, dam Lovely Gem, stands on short pins, is nicely covered on the back, has a well sprung rib, handles well and has a typical head. The young stock are of this strong, thrifty kind, with lots of vitality.

Bradwardine.

At this place a representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a visit with Thos. Jasper, who is president of the Oak Lake Agricultural Society, and has taken a most active interest in institute work. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. At the head of his herd he has an all white bull, 15 months old, bred by Geo. Rankin & Sons, sired by Knight of the Rose, 23702; dam Lady Grieve. This bull was first in his class and sweepstakes at Hsmiota and Oak River fairs. He is a well topped, sappy fellow and gives promise of plenty of size. Mollis D., a red and white

Gamley. This is a large, strong-boned fellow and well covered. Beatrice G. and Louisa II. are a choice pair of ewes bred by the same breeder. Lambs of this year's crop are large, strong and well woolled. Mr. Jasper has an acre of turnips and finds them a very profitable crop.

Hillview.

Ten miles north of Griswold is the home of T. R. Todd, who is a very extensive grain farmer. Although considerable of his attention is given to grain growing, yet he has time and inclination to give to breeding

dsm Tulp, 10829. This one, though thin in flesh, has been a producer of many good calves, the last of which is a nine months old bull calf, a strong, lengthy fellow of good size. The pick of the herd is perhaps Jenny, 30975, sired by Dauphin, dam Dark Reese. She is of good size, broad backed, in good flesh and is suckling a six-months-old bull calf by Verity Chief. This is a calf of good size, lengthy and straight. Among the young females worthy of mention are five heifers, three of which are two years old, the other two yearlings, all growthy ones and in good condition. This year's crop of calves are an excellent lot, strong, healthy, in good condition, and are about evenly divided as to sex. Mr. Todd is a believer in dehorning, and all his aged stock are so treated. This is not done, however, to young stock. He finds that there is no trouble in this way with aged stock handling calves roughly, as all are most docile.

In Oxford Downs Mr. Todd has a very strong lot, many individuals being of extra size and well covered. Each year Mr. Todd brings in some fresh blood from the east and has in this way kept his flock up to a good standard. Though over 50 head of swine are kept and a good deal of money is made from them, only seven pure bred Berkshires are kept. They run in an enclosure of three or four acres, which is sown to oats, barley and rape. There is a clump of hushes in the run for shade, also a slough with plenty of water. This with a little grain twice a day is all the attention given. The farm comprises over 1,200 acres. This year 500 acres of wheat was grown, 140 of oats, and 15 of barley. About 1,000 bushels of turnips are grown each year. As many as 50 horses are kept, and all, but those working, run in a large ravine which forms the pasture summer and winter, the foals only being taken into the stable during the winter. One half of the work horses are turned out with the band to huddle for themselves during the entire winter. About three weeks before the spring work starts these are taken up and put in shape.

Some of Our Resources.

In a general way it is known that there is a great strip of country lying to the east of the Calgary and Edmonton line and extending away east to Battleford and on to Prince Albert, but whether it will be valuable for settlement is another question. It will therefore be interesting to know that L. A. Hamilton, formerly of the C. P. R. Land Department, and Land Commissioner Griffin have made a 500 mile trip through that country from Wetaskiwin east to Battleford, then north to the Vermillion lakes, across into the Blackfoot hills, then to the Saskatchewan river, from there south to the Trapping lakes district and east again to Saskatoon.

Mr. Hamilton said to a city paper that: "The object of our journey was to note the resources and progress of this district for intending settlers, and also to find out what openings there were for new branches of our lines. Mr. Griffin had not been over this ground before and it was to him a trip of great value on that account. What we saw confirmed the view I have taken that here lies one of the richest tracts of land in the world. We found that settlers have pushed their way in and are located not only on land all along the railway, but 100 miles on each side of it. The soil in all parts we saw is of the richest, and timber and water plentiful, except an eastern tract lying south

of the Eagle Hills, where timber is scarce. In the Battleford district, lying 120 miles from the railway, we found excellent fields of grain being grown, but in the majority of the farthest districts cattle raising is the chief industry. Settlers are pushing their way out from Calgary and Edmonton east as far as the Buck lakes, 100 miles from the railway."

"On this tract of 25,000,000 of acres there is no reason," concluded Mr. Hamilton, "why 500,000,000 bushels of wheat could not be raised and this will be the case some day not far distant."

Diligence is the mother of good luck.



MANITOBA'S WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, WINNIPEG, SEPT. 26, 1901.

The Duke and Duchess entering their Carriage after Reception in front of City Hall, Winnipeg.

four-year-old, home bred, sired by Rosaland Chief, 21428, is a good useful cow, with an extra well sprung rib and a good head. She has a bull calf at foot that got the red card at Hamiota and Oak River. He is sired by The General, 30399. Mollie's last calf, now 18 months old, is a heifer of promise, well grown and a good handler. Bradwardine Cherry, six years old, also home bred, sired by Royal Don, 17105, is a well fleshed cow with a good back and plenty of size. Her last year's calf, now 14 months old, is a good typical heifer and well grown. The stock bull with these females should produce some choice roans.

The Leicesters are headed by a three-year-old ram, Dufferin, bred by Alex. D.

pure bred stock. Along this line he has Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine and Oxford Down sheep. In all there are 16 head of Shorthorns and about 40 head of pure bred sheep. The bull at the head of the Shorthorn herd is Verity Chief, a three-year-old bred by H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake. He is out of Fancy Maid, 29083, and by Admiral, 23417. He is a solid red with a white switch, handles well, and is in a most serviceable condition. He is of good size and an all round good one. The females in this herd are all home bred and in good breeding condition, though not carrying as much flesh as we would like to see. Those specially noticed were Dark Rose, 15025, a 14-year-old cow, got by Carrick Prince, 4400,

of the Eagle Hills, where timber is scarce. In the Battleford district, lying 120 miles from the railway, we found excellent fields of grain being grown, but in the majority of the farthest districts cattle raising is the chief industry. Settlers are pushing their way out from Calgary and Edmonton east as far as the Buck lakes, 100 miles from the railway."

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The demand for plows this fall has been such that some dealers have had difficulty in supplying all their orders.

Owing to abundance of rain the hay crop has been a heavy one and dealers report quite a demand for hay presses.

The implement men form part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and have a special committee of their own men to look after their interests.

Some of the city implement dealers report that they have had such a demand for sieghs for winter trade that they have already sold out their supplies and find great difficulty in getting fresh ones.

A delegation of Canadian implement manufacturers, headed by W. E. Massey, of Toronto, recently waited on the Premier and other members of the Dominion Government in reference to certain changes they wish to see made in the tariff.

A U. S. Geological Survey bulletin points out an interesting difference in the uses of

selected for this important duty is James Bougner, of Brantford, and his headquarters will be at Ottawa. All invoices for American goods imported will be subject to his inspection.

The Canadian Implement Trade gives a new way of threshing grain, as tried in Ontario in Oxford Co. in this county cut straw for bedding is a desirable article where a great many cows are kept. Some have tried running the straw as it falls from the carriers through a cutting box and blowing it into place. The new plan is to run it through the straw cutter first, the blower landing the cut straw into the cylinder of the separator. The grain was cleaned thoroughly, a first class job done in every way and the work of four hands saved. A somewhat similar method has been in use for years in threshing peas. The peas were run through a cutting box first, then into the hopper of the fanning mill. The threshing, cutting and cleaning being all done in one operation and without so many of the peas being split, as is usually done when threshed by the separator.

The fall catalogue of The Fairchild Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, is the finest edition of an implement catalogue yet issued in the west. It is handsomely gotten up in dark green covers and heavy paper, making a book of over 100 pages. The work was done by The Stovel Co., Winnipeg, and is up to their usual standard of high excellence. This catalogue contains a list, with illustrations, of almost every kind of implement needed on the farm. John Deere plows are shown of all kinds—breaking, scrub, railroad, grading, stubble, turf, sulky, gang and disc plows. Then follow illustrations of all kinds of eveners for three up to six horses. The Wilkinson plows are well illustrated in

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Emerson Fair.

The success of this exhibition was considerably marred this year by rain. It rained in torrents the first day of the fair and also during the night, putting the roads in bad shape to bring in stock. The rain continued off and on the second day of the fair and late in the afternoon a few head of live stock were beginning to straggle in. D. Fraser & Son and W. H. Thompson made the majority of the live stock exhibits with the exception of the horses and these came largely from townspeople. The other exhibits in the town hall were good—the vegetables particularly being as fine, and perhaps the finest, we have seen anywhere this year. Some 15 pumpkins, ranging in weight from 5 lbs. to 80 lbs., attracted a good deal of attention. Turner Bros. and Knowles both showed fine collections of roots of great size. There were 14 capital entries of potatoes, all of extra quality. Corn stalks nine feet in height were shown with corn almost ripe on them. Corn-cob was also shown. Preserved fruit was excellent and the display of bread and buns exceptionally good. There were 22 exhibits of butter present, Mrs. Elkin having a very fancy entry. The ladies' work was of exceptional quality.

The wind-up of the season shows a somewhat unsatisfactory state of things in Eastern Ontario. The oats which are being delivered in Guelph are, the Mercury says, light, and a great many are in poor condition, while it is not safe to accumulate any amount of peas together, as they are so affected with bugs that the grain would soon spoil. Barley, the Mercury adds, is poor, and while some of it is a fair color, a great quantity is dark, and unfit for sale save as feed, and it will be impossible for farmers to feed all the season's crop themselves.

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HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady Who Cures Her Husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save Her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

Fall Term

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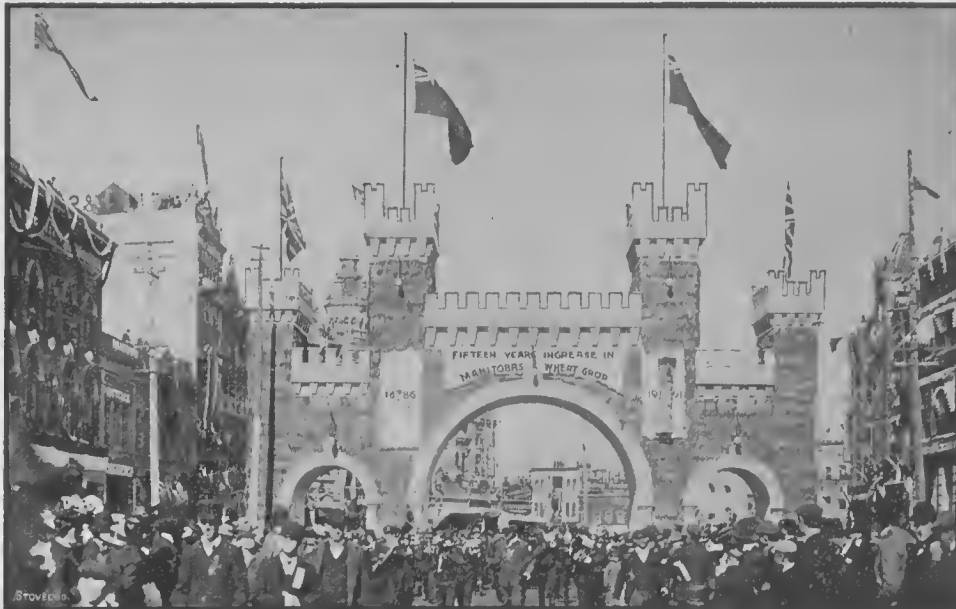
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Young men and women are coming in from all parts of the Dominion to attend our school, because they find with us very superior advantages. Our catalogue explains them. Write for it.

ENTER ANY TIME.

W. H. SHAW, Principal
YOUNG AND CENTRAL STS., TORONTO.



MANITOBA'S WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, WINNIPEG, SEPT. 25, 1901.

Wheat Arch, near City Hall, Winnipeg.

windmills in Holland and America. In the former country they are used to get rid of water, while in America they are employed to produce water.

The remodelling of the Massey-Harris Co.'s offices in Winnipeg is now nearing completion. When completed the new offices will be among the best in the city. Part of the staff have already moved into new quarters and those occupying the ground floor will soon be in also.

W. H. Joseph, who has been through the province during the last three weeks in the interests of the David Bradley Manufacturing Co., who are represented here by A. C. MacRae, reports this to be a fine wheat country. He says threshing has been greatly delayed owing to the wet weather. He goes west next week to Vancouver and then down the coast.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, report that the past season has been a most prosperous one for them. Business has been away beyond most sanguine expectations. They are completely sold out of threshing outfits, having only one separator left and no engine to go with it. They are now preparing for a heavy trade in portable saw mill machinery.

The very extensive business now being pushed by American implement firms all over Canadian territory has led the Dominion Government to appoint a special officer whose business shall be to supervise the valuations made for duty on such implements in the invoices supplied by the importers to the customs department. The Canadian manufacturers contend that such importations have been systematically undervalued, thereby causing a loss to the revenue as well as serious injury to the interests of the home producer. The officer

their various styles—prairie and brush breakers, walking plows and two furrow gangs of several kinds. Harrows of all kinds, drag and disc, are shown, also a full line of Monitor seed drills, either with shoe or disc. Farm rollers, wheel barrows, cultivators, potato diggers, road scrapers, with and without wheels, road making machinery, sub-surface packers, horse powers of all kinds, feed cutters, with and without blower attachment, grain grinders and crushers, smut separators and destroyers, fanning mills and baggers, hay presses, Moline wagons, etc., are among the things to be found in this handsome and complete catalogue.

D. B. Jackson, representative of the Rock Island Plow Co., has the following to say about our western country:—"My observation and impression of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are that they are marvellously fine countries, and there are but few who fully realize the possibilities for their future growth and development in the line of agriculture and stock raising, the tide of immigration is certainly coming this way. I find the wealthy farmers of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas are here locating their sons and daughters upon these inviting lands. These Americans with their thrift and energy, aided by American manufacturers of agricultural implements, are setting a pace that is gratifying to the business men of the Northwest. They tell me all they need to develop this country is more of the Americans and their machinery. Much of your most fertile land is low and needs draining to insure good crops in wet seasons. When this is done I see no reason why this country is not equal to the Dakotas for agricultural pursuits. Your farmers should go into diversified farming more, also raise brome grass pastures, and corn for fodder. The disc plow, in my opinion, will be appreciated by those baying sticky soils, for they will clean in any soil and draw much lighter."



Fall Fairs.

Deloraine	Oct. 8-9.
Kildonan	Oct. 8-9.
Red Deer	Oct. 8-9.
Elkhorn	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.
Gladstone	Oct. 10.
Boisvein	Oct. 10-11.
Melita	Oct. 10-11.
Pilot Mound	Oct. 15-16.
Ilartney	Oct. 16-17.
Lacombe (Fall Fair)	Oct. 18.
Oak Lake	Oct. 18.
Killarney	Oct. 23-24.

MORDEN.

This old established show was held on Sept. 27th. In most things it was very excellent. The last new attraction was a balloon ascent, but by some mysterious defect it would not go up. The more familiar attractions in the shape of good horses, cattle, garden and field produce, were all right and a great credit to the district. The fruit was ahead of all previous showings. The leading winners in the stock class were as follows:

Horses. — General Purpose — First prizes went to B. Hill, J. Ewen, R. W. McClain,

to start fruit farming. R. J. McCulsh, of the neighborhood, and formerly of the Winnipeg Tribune, has purchased the paper, and The Farmer wishes him success in his new enterprise.

MORRIS.

This show was held on Sept. 27th. The weather was unfavorable and had a had effect on the attendance. The leading stock awards were as follows:—Stallion, R. Sumner; colt, R. Erh; heavy draft pair, 1 H. R. Whitworth, 2 S. J. Holland; brood mare, 1 J. D. Brooks. In agricultural horses firsts were taken by R. Erh, J. D. Brooks, G. Moody. Firsts in general purpose were R. Sumner, G. Moody, A. Alhright, J. D. Brooks. Firsts in carriage horses, F. Swain, J. Drought, J. McLean, S. J. Holland.

Cattle.—In Shorthorns J. D. Brooks had all prizes. In beef grades A. Halliday, J. Halliday, S. J. Holland, J. Chuhh had firsts. In dairy grades J. Chuhh, S. J. Holland, A. Halliday had firsts.

F. J. McLean had all prizes for Berkshires and J. D. Brooks for Poland Chinas.

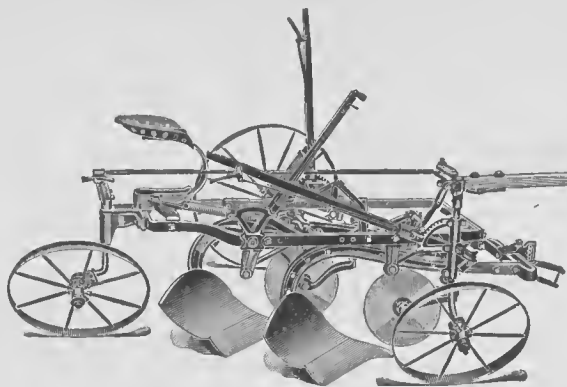
In grain S. J. Holland for wheat, A. Albright for barley and flax, had firsts.

For butter Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. G. Moody had prizes.

There was a large show of garden and field roots and ladies' work.

SPRINGFIELD.

The 19th annual exhibition of this society was held at Dugald on Oct. 1 and 2. The fine weather kept a good many farmers at home in the fields, but there was still a good attendance. Horses were not up to the



NOTICE

Is hereby served on the Northwest farmers that if they want the best Sulky or Gang Plow made they must buy

THE COLUMBIA

It is built especially strong in order to stand hard usage, and is of the very latest High Lift Model. Thousands are in use in the Dakotas and Manitoba, and are giving great satisfaction.

A handsome booklet telling all about the famous "Rock Island" hard bottoms and describing the "Columbia's" many features in detail will be mailed upon request.

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG.

Rock Island Plow Company, Manufacturers,

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING J. H. ASHDOWN'S RETAIL STORE, WINNIPEG.

H. Boyle. In heavy drafts J. Bond, A. Hodgson, J. Lapoint, R. Patterson and B. Hill had firsts. In carriage and roadsters J. Cowan, B. Hill, J. Ching, R. Patterson, W. Hardy, H. Boyle, J. Gillett, J. Bond had all firsts.

Cattle.—In Shorthorns Shortreed Bros. had several prizes, other first prize takers were B. Hill, J. S. Gibson, W. C. White, White showing best herd, Shortreed second. In grades J. Peiper, W. Topley, R. Sweet, jun., and G. Harrington had firsts.

In swine R. J. Pritchard had all prizes for Berkshires; R. W. McClain for Yorkshires, and J. S. Gibson for Poland Chinas.

Corn.—Two husheis Red Fyfe wheat—1 J. H. Pearen, 2 R. W. McClain. Two husheis harley, 6 row—1 R. J. Pritchard, 2 R. W. McClain. Two husheis harley, hullless black—1 R. J. Pritchard. Two husheis white oats—1 R. W. McClain, 2 R. Patterson. Best collection of grain—1 R. W. McClain, 2 R. J. Pritchard. Half husheis flax—1 R. W. McClain, 2 R. J. Pritchard.

In vegetables and field roots O. Bowie, Pirt & Sons, E. Oke, R. J. Pritchard and J. Barrett were leading prize takers. In dairy produce Mrs. T. Cillett, Mrs. M. Chappill, Mrs. R. J. Pritchard, Miss E. Pierce and Mrs. E. Oke were prize takers.

We regret to mention in this connection the retirement from the position of secretary of the society of J. F. Calhraithe, so long and favorably known as the pioneer newspaper man of the province, and one always ready to do good work in the interests of his district. Mr. Calhraithe carries with him the good wishes of all who knew him to his new home in Oregon, where he intends

standard of previous years, but a lot of good colts were shown, the get of Byerley's stallion showing well up. D. R. Morrison showed a nice Percheron stallion. Pure bred cattle were few. R. Fisher's Shorthorn bull, bred by E. Hudson from a Binscarth sire, is a grand farmer's bull. There was a nice collection of dairy cows. Poultry was a nice exhibit in new coops provided by the society. Butter is a leading product of this district, and city patrons offered so many prizes that there were no fewer than seven sections for 10-lb. lots of butter and 20 sections in all. Corden and field produce was shown in great profusion. The collection of T. H. Smith was a grand one. In domestic and fancy work there was a very full display of excellent work. Flowers were nice and the maps by school children very well done. Taken all over, the inside show was of high merit. Want of space compels us to leave out the details of the inside show. Home dairy butter being a leading product of the district, we give a summary of the awards in that section. C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, did the judging and the scoring ran high, from 92 to 88 being frequent totals on the score cards.

Horses.—In heavy drafts J. Roberts led, taking three firsts. E. Hudson first on team: Colt, two years, E. Anderson. In agricultural horses D. R. Morrison, E. Hudson, W. D. Avison, J. Thomson, and A. M. Smith had first prizes. The sweepstakes for walking team went to O. B. Harvey and for drawing to W. G. Linklater. For driving and saddle horses first prizes went to J. R. Morrison, A. Baxter, A. E. McCavin, J. Wright, W. G. Linklater, D. R. Morrison

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We have the best assorted stock of FURNITURE in the west. Write us for prices.

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Special Price on 2,000lb. Diamond Steel-bearing Scale, drop lever and wheels, for this month.

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Threshermen



As we employ a large number of mechanics, we are prepared to do all kinds of

ENGINE, BOILER & SEPARATOR REPAIRING

We can send experts to any part of the Province or Territories on shortest notice.

We keep a full line of Flues, Flame Sheets, Liners, and all Threshers' Repairs.

We pay the highest cash or trade prices for cast metal, also for scrap brass and copper. If you have any, send it in at once, or write for instructions.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd.

Iron and Brass Founders,

10th Street - - - Brandon, Man.

SEE OUR NEW THRESHING ENGINES.

and A. Robertson, Baxter taking several prizes.

Cattle.—In Shorthorns R. Fisher, J. R. Morrison, E. Anderson and E. Hudson had prizes. In Holsteins W. S. Corbett had all prizes. In Jerseys W. Murray. In beef grades E. S. Dawson, H. J. Bray and E. Anderson had all prizes. In dairy grades O. B. Harvey had ten prizes, K. McLeod three.

In sheep T. H. Smith, A. Baxter and W. Murray had prizes with very nice animals.

In swine Mrs. Haines had all prizes for Berkshires. For other breeds K. McLeod, W. Jolly and J. R. Morrison had all prizes, McLeod taking the lion's share.

In grain John Speer for Red Fyfe, W. Brett for other variety of wheat, D. C. Gillespie for oats and collection of grains, D. R. Morrison for spelt, had first prizes. Gillespie took the most honors.

In butter the awards were as follows: T. H. Smith, four firsts and four seconds; A. Robertson and R. Duffey each three firsts and two seconds; A. Baxter two firsts, one second; W. Lewis, one first, one second. Other first prize winners were Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. W. Brett, Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Mrs. A. Vanslyck, Mrs. Dickinson. In seconds Mrs. Haines, W. Murray, B. Studham and G. Eadle. O. B. Harvey had two firsts for home made cheese and H. J. Bray two seconds.

Wheat and Corn in U. S.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin makes out on the basis of the U. S. Crop Bulletin, referred to in the last issue of The Farmer, a statement of the total grain yields of the various wheat and corn-growing States of the Union. On winter wheat, to which Kansas now mainly confines itself, that state is away ahead of all the rest. From 4,974,000 acres her 1901 crop was 96,993,000 bushels against 82,488,000 for 1900. California comes next with 42,820,000 bushels from 3,137,000 acres against 28,543,000 for 1900. Of the spring wheat States, Minnesota leads with 55,344,000 bushels from 4,612,000 acres against 51,509,000 bushels for 1900. North Dakota follows with 50,612,000 bushels for 1901 from 3,749,000 acres against only 13,176,000 bushels for 1900. South Dakota, from 3,382,000 acres, had 37,202,000 bushels in 1901 against 20,149,000 for 1900. The total area in wheat for 1901 was 45,855,000 acres with 624,698,000 bushels, fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1900. The 1901 crop was surpassed by that of 1892 with 675,148,705 bushels. The next best was 1891 with 611,780,000 bushels while 1890 and 1893 had both under 400,000,000 bushels.

The corn crop for 1901 was the poorest in 15 years, showing a total of only 1,200,487,000 bushels from 82,821,000 acres. That of 1900 was 2,105,102,000 bushels which is about the quantity for a season of high average production, of which there were 8 in 15 years. In 1892, the next lowest to 1901, the yield was 1,919,770,052.

Coming down to the individual States we find that Kansas, with the largest area, 8,011,000 acres, had only 58,338,000 bushels in 1901 against 163,870,000 for 1900. The yields of the seven leading corn States next after Kansas is put as under:

	Acres.	Bus. 1901.	Bus. 1900
Iowa..	8,370,000	170,379,000	305,850,000
Nebraska..	8,013,000	97,889,000	210,430,000
Illinois..	7,283,000	131,094,000	264,176,000
Missouri..	6,325,000	64,198,000	180,170,000
Texas..	4,736,000	45,750,000	81,962,000
Indiana..	3,951,000	71,118,000	153,200,000
Ohio..	2,616,000	59,960,000	106,890,000

The high price of corn consequent on the scanty yield of 1901 is going to have a very serious effect on the beef and pork feeding industries of the great Central States, corn being practically about as dear as wheat.

Orange Bartlett has raised bees very successfully this summer on his farm south of the river, and has already disposed of 2,800 lbs. of honey. This is certainly a wonderfully large production and Mr. Bartlett deserves great credit for his success in bee raising.—Graphic.

William Hill, Meadow Lea, reports that he planted a half pound of small seed potatoes and had a return of 90 lbs. 12 oz. of saleable potatoes and 2 lbs. 11 oz. of small ones. We don't understand what he means by small seed. Was it seed cut into small sets? If so, we can say that it is only under extraordinarily favorable conditions that seed cut small, or very small potatoes set whole, will amount to anything.

Threshing Returns.

We give below a few clippings from the local papers showing how the grain is turning out in various districts. We could give many more, but these suffice to show that yields have been good:

Messrs. Jones & Kirbyson threshed 1,200 bushels of wheat in one afternoon at Angus Sillers' place. Mr. Sillers has an extra fine crop this year that will amount to about 9,000 bushels.—Souris Plaindealer.

Joseph Dann, V.S., finished threshing last week and it averaged 38 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard. This is a pretty good yield, considering that he had a large amount of land under crop.—Deloraine Times.

John Atkinson, of 2, 14, 19, Rapid City, got 2,200 bushels wheat off 55 acres. Elias Jones, of South Odanah, had an average of 42 bushels. Others in the same district have correspondingly good returns.

W. C. Robinson threshed in one half day 1,012 bushels of wheat, from stook, on the farm of Mr. Ashley. This is the best threshing record we have heard of. H. Dunning threshed 2,040 bushels of wheat in 10½ hours, on Thursday, on Fred. Turnbull's farm. The machine used was a J. I. Case.—Hartney Star.

The Moose Jaw Times put in the following records from that district: Postmaster Ben Smith, 43 bushels wheat per acre from a 13-acre field; J. W. Smith, 40 bushels from a 100-acre field; Robt. Elson, Boharm, had 1,700 bushels of Banner oats off 17 acres; G. Stinson, Caron, broke a 10-acre patch last fall, sowed oats and got 700 bushels; expects 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and oats when the district is cleaned up.

The Wosley News says: "John Nix had oats that went 135 bushels to the acre. Who can beat that? R. Todd threshed 140 acres of wheat that averaged 42 bushels to the acre. A number of other farmers in the district have 35 and 36 bushels to the acre." Perhaps, as this is a pretty tall record, the News will favor the world with a few more particulars or follow the Irishman's plan and "take a foot or fifteen inches off it."

The Layout of Farm Buildings.

On page 24 of the first issue of The Nor'-West Farmer for this year we offered a prize of \$5.00 for the best sketch of the layout of farm buildings and grounds adjoining, suitable for a half section farm on the prairie, on which the principal attention would be given to mixed farming. In reply to that offer just 60 sketches were sent, and we were nearly flabbergasted by the pile of drawings. Owing to extra work coming on at the time the plans for competition were coming in, it was found impossible to judge them, and before we could do so the season at which these plans would be of the most value to our readers was past. They were, therefore, allowed to lie over during the busy summer, but now that the winter season is coming on we have taken them up again and will give in each issue for some time to come a plan or two out of the collection. We hope to give in next issue the winner of the prize, but meantime have pleasure in giving the plan sent in by John Ching, Shadeland. Quite a few of the plans are from able, practical farmers, in which they give the layout of their own buildings, with such alterations and suggestions as many years' experience have enabled them to make. There is scarcely one of them that has not been inspired by acquaintance with the layout of buildings in actual use. One is from a school girl, another from a grown-up woman (we presume a farmer's wife), another from a well-known architect, and a little group from school lads at Balmoral, whom their teacher has very wisely prompted to try their hand. We commend him for his desire thus to help his pupils to formulate practical ideas and observe carefully the merits and defects of the buildings they see.

Our Wonder Cook Stove \$12.27

FOR BURNING WOOD, ONLY.....

This No. 9 Trader Wood-burning Cook Stove, without reservoir at \$12.27 is the equal of stoves hat retail generally at \$15.00 to \$18.00. It is a thoroughly serviceable stove that will work as satisfactorily as those which cost more money.



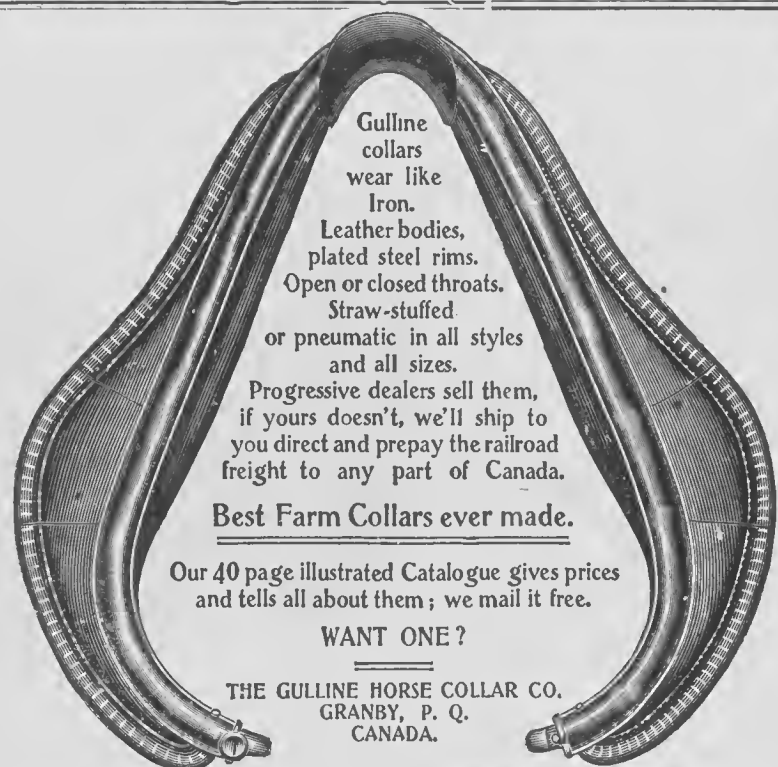
In construction it is strictly first-class, has outside oven shelf and is of a very striking design generally.

Our No. 9 Trader has every modern improvement known in stove making; it possesses all the good points of all first-class stoves with the defects of none.

It can be sent to points within 100 miles of Winnipeg for less than \$1.00; to points within 500 miles of Winnipeg for less than \$2.00, and to points within 1000 miles of Winnipeg for about \$3.00. Your dealer must have to pay just the same freight and he would add his profit on the freight too. Buy from us and save money on the stove and on the freight also.

The F. O. Maber Co., Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



Gulline collars wear like iron.

Leather bodies, plated steel rims. Open or closed throats. Straw-stuffed or pneumatic in all styles and all sizes.

Progressive dealers sell them, if yours doesn't, we'll ship to you direct and prepay the railroad freight to any part of Canada.

Best Farm Collars ever made.

Our 40 page illustrated Catalogue gives prices and tells all about them; we mail it free.

WANT ONE?

THE GULLINE HORSE COLLAR CO.
GRANBY, P. Q.
CANADA.

"GOOD CHEER"

Stoves and Ranges



You can rely that you are getting the

BEST STOVE

if its name is "Good Cheer."

Wood Cooks.
Coal Cooks. Base Burners.
Ranges.
Hot Blast Heaters. Oaks.

All Cast Air-tight.
Sold Everywhere.

MADE ONLY BY

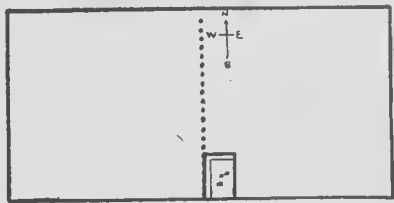
THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. LD. WOODSTOCK, ONT

Jas. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg.

Wholesale Representative for Manitoba and N.W.T.

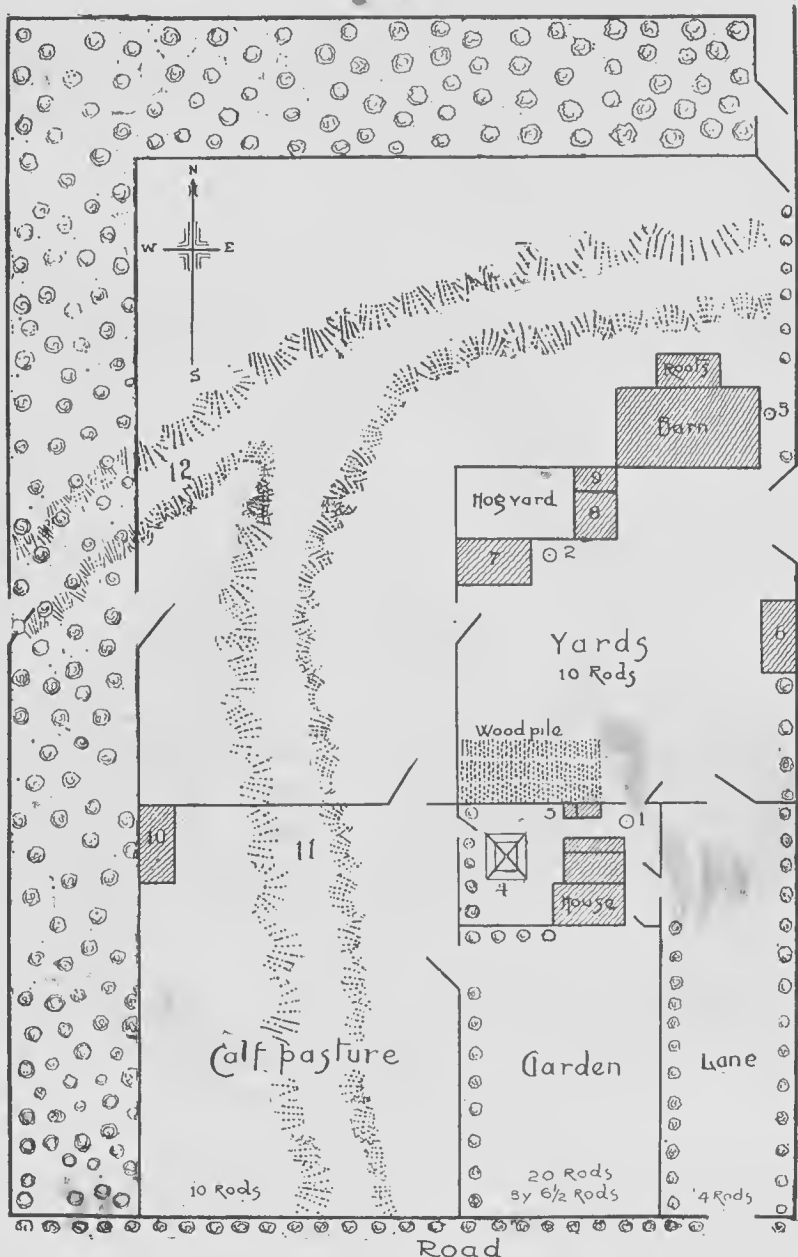
Plans by John Ching, Shadeland, Man.

The sketch shows the lay of the centre part of the south end of my farm, where my house and barn are now situated. The other buildings are not quite as shown in the plan, but I purpose having



Location of Buildings on Half Section.

them so placed when those now in use require to be replaced. This is a correct copy of my garden, lane, ravine and wind-break. The trees shown outside the fence extend the half mile on the



LAYOUT OF THE BUILDINGS & C., OF J. CHING, SHADELAND, MAN.

south end, also three-quarters of a mile on the west side. Hundreds of the trees are soft maple, which I grew from seed on this farm. Mixed through the maples are cottonwood, Russian poplar and other varieties. I prefer building on the east side of a ravine in preference to the west, as buildings on the west side are more liable to be banked in with snow. I also prefer a barn built on level ground to a bank barn built in the side of a hill.

My granary is in the barn. A man travelling along the road is able to see the garden and all the buildings at a glance.

Well No. 3 is placed at east end of barn so that the windmill may be used to pump the water into a tank in the barn. The following is a list of buildings on the plan, giving dimensions:

House, 18x24 feet; kitchen, 16x16 feet; woodshed, 10x20 feet; verandah, 4x16

feet, in front of kitchen; barn, 36x66 feet; root cellar, 10x24 feet, under approach to barn; wind-break, 60 ft. wide, 7 rows of trees.

- 1, 2 and 3. Wells.
4. Clothes reel.
5. Dairy and ice house, size 10x15.
6. Implement shed, size 26x36.
7. Hog pen, size 26x30.
8. Hen house, size 26x26.
9. Buggy shed, size 10x26.
10. Calves' shed, size 10x15.
- 11 and 12. Ravines.

Lime to Prevent Mould.

Some time since The Farmer mentioned the experience of a farmer who prevented his hay from moulding after being put up a little raw by dusting it with air-slaked lime as the stack was going up. The Kansas Farmer is of the same mind. It says:

Don't Forget

That a

GOOD WATCH

Is the most reliable friend you can have. It keeps you posted how the day is going and never tells lies. To get such a friend write direct to us, stating what you would like and we will be pleased to give you all the information necessary.

Perhaps its a Ring you want?

Well, we have so many it is impossible to particularize, so **Write, Write, Write.**

D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



8,580 POUNDS. WAUPACA, Wis., Oct. 16, 1899.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.
Gentlemen:—We send you by mail under separate cover, photograph of a 3 1/2 inch Fish Bros. wagon loaded with 8,580 lbs. of rye, hauled six miles over rough roads, by George McLean, of Waupaca, Wis. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige,
Yours truly, J. F. GALLAGHER & CO.

Messrs. McConnell and Coombes will build an elevator at Arrow River. The work has already been started.

Wm. Brandon, of Kinsmore, has recently been granted a patent for a band cutter or feeder for grain separators and threshing machines.

The wheat on the Brandon Experimental Farm will run from 25 to 35 bushels an acre, both on the test plots and in the larger field ones. At the time of our visit only one variety of oats had been threshed and cleaned, and that went 88 bushels to the acre.

One farmer complains that his oats this year are so light that there is really no feeding value in them. After threshing he started feeding the new grain, and his horses went down in condition. An examination of the oats then showed him that while they looked all right there was a very light kernel in the heavy husk. The rapid growth of this season is likely responsible for this.

EVERY FARMER Should have a Decorah



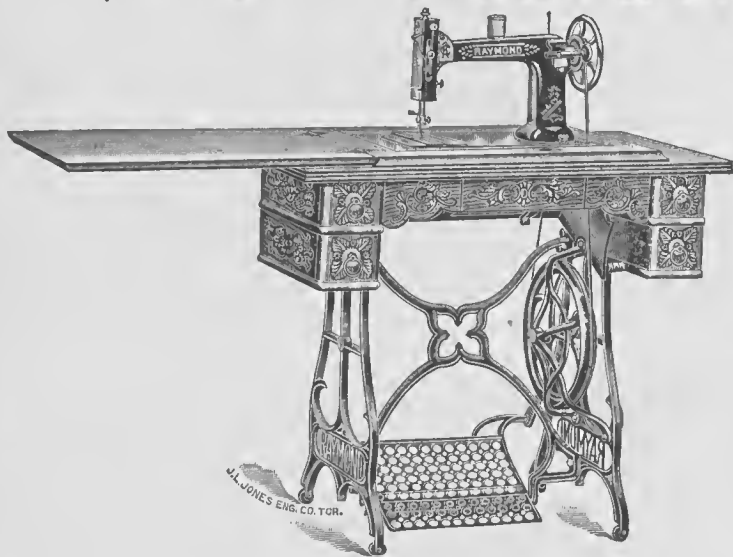
Steel Mill and Tower.

WHY? Because its the lightest running and most durable Windmill outfit made. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stump Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

ADDRESS SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,
225 STATE STREET, GENEVA, ILL.

The Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward was destroyed by fire on Sept. 23rd. It contained 75,000 bushels of wheat, chiefly from Manitoba, worth about \$60,000. The elevator had a capacity of 90,000 bushels and was worth about \$30,000. It is a total loss.

The RAYMOND



STILL THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

On the Canadian Market, after a continuously successful record of nearly forty years.

The steadily increasing demand for the Raymond has necessitated the recent enlargement of old premises and building of new, all of which are being run to their full capacity.

THE 1901 "RAYMOND" is unsurpassed for style, finish or utility. The above is a cut of STYLE "DROP HEAD." The other styles are "Cabinet," seven-drawer with cover, five-drawer with cover, and three-drawer with cover. In all, five styles, finished in the best quarter-cut oak. For sale in all the leading towns and cities in the Dominion.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Raymond Mfg. Co., Ltd.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK, BOX 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba, N.W.T., and B.C.

Gurney Foundry Co.

WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER LONDON, ENG.

Most Complete and Up-to-date Line of

Air Tight and Hot Blast Stoves

In the World.



Our OXFORD AIR BLAST is a Stove of unique construction and a powerful heater. Has no blast pipe to burn out castings. Bottom is a one-piece solid cast iron, strictly air tight. Body is made of 18 gauge heavy boiler iron—mirror finish.

ARGUMENT.

A proof of the efficiency of our principal of hot blast construction is easily made in the following manner:

Start a fire by filling the fire-pot with coal; place kindling wood on top of the coal, then place a lighted piece of paper on top of the kindling; close bottom draft and open top of air blast draft and your fire will kindle in this manner, proving conclusively our system to be perfect.

Large Family Dinners.



"FAMOUS ACTIVE"

Ranges have every device for cooking big dinners.

No fowl or roast too large for the oven.

Oven is aerated so that juicy, highly flavored meats and dainty puddings can all be

baked and roasted together, without the least fear of any of them being tainted.

Range has four or six pot holes—lots of cooking surface to work with.

High Closet will keep any quantity of delicacies warm and fresh while first courses are being served.

The "Famous Active" has numerous other good points.

Forty-two styles and sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

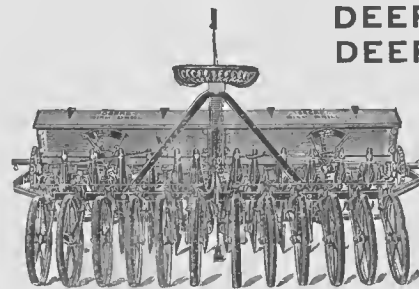
Free Pamphlets from our local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

Two Machines in One!!

DEERE DISC DRILL DEERE DISC HARROW.



When through drilling, simply remove drill attachment and you have the best Disc Harrow made. Two tools for little more than the usual price of one.

Can't be Beat
as a Drill or Harrow.

MAUFACTURED BY DEERE & MANSUR CO., MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A.

The Fairchild Co. Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

SHIPPERS OF BUTTER AND EGGS.

To the Winnipeg market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References; Any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

FINEST COLD STORAGE PLANT WEST OF TORONTO.

Office: 147 Bannatyne Ave., East.
Packing House: Louise Bridge.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

Pork Packers & Commission Merchants, Winnipeg

2⁹⁸ A RAILROAD WATCH AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE



4 1/2 Ounce Case, Solid Nickel Silver, Gold Inlaid. Beautifully Hand Engraved.

In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to any coin silver case. It is open face, screw back and screw bezel, dust proof, heavy French crystal, highly polished and finished, tested to 800 pounds strain, non-destructible. Movement is full 17 Jewel, quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set, perfectly regulated and adjusted, a thoroughly reliable and ACCURATE TIME KEEPER. No better watch for Railroadmen, Farmers, Mechanics, etc.

SEND NO MONEY

Cut out this advertisement and mail it to us, with your address, and nearest express office, and we send you the watch on our risk for free Examination. If you find it as represented and equal to any watch sold by any dealer for 7 dollars then pay Express Agent our special offer price \$2.98 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you live too far from express office we can send by mail under guarantee of safe delivery if you send \$2.98 cash with order.

Toronto Premium Co.
Box 1100, Toronto.



Fig. 1.—The Foot of the Elevator Leg, showing where the wheat is dumped from the cars, also the ropes for drawing cars in and out.

A Hospital for Sick Wheat.

The Drying and Cleaning Elevator at Port Arthur.

In all countries where wheat is the main crop the farmers are often subject

The wheat found to be smutty is graded into three grades, according to the amount of smut adhering to the wheat. The cleanest of this wheat is cleaned by the aid of scouring and brushing machines, until all vestige of smut is removed, and the very smutty grain is

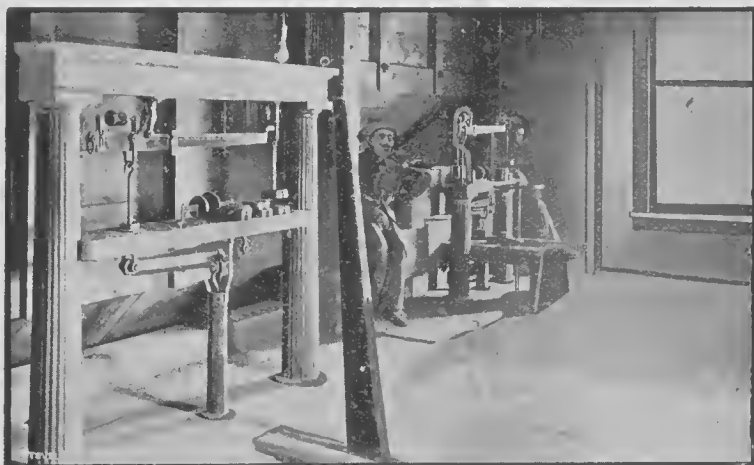


Fig. 2.—Weigh Scales at the Top of the Elevator.

to losses from various causes, one of which is a fungoid growth generally known as smut which attacks certain kernels of the wheat, changing the gluten and starch into a black dust. When the grain is threshed this black dust adheres to the good kernels of wheat, and greatly depreciates its value. It is estimated that the loss to the farmers of the United States from this cause is at least \$18,000,000 a year. The loss to the Canadian farmer through smut and wet is considerable and may be better realized when it is known that nearly three-quarters of a million bushels of "sick" wheat were treated in this hospital during the past year.

The farmer is also very liable to sustain serious loss if at the time of harvest the weather is wet, and this is particularly so in a new country where there are no barns and in many cases the grain remains in the stook until it is threshed; to minimize such losses by restoring damaged or "sick" wheat to a natural state was the principal reason for the starting of the large "hospital" or cleaning and drying elevator at Port Arthur.

The grain is received by carloads after a journey of 450 miles from the prairie grain section of Manitoba. Before its arrival it has all been inspected by a Dominion Government grain inspector,

thoroughly washed, afterwards dried and cleaned.

SMUTTY WHEAT.

When smutty wheat arrives at the elevator the car is drawn into the building and the grain unloaded by the aid of a steam shovel upon an open screen, through which it falls to the foot of the elevator leg. Here is an endless belt, stretched between two pulleys, one at the lowest point of the building and the other at the top, and to it is riveted steel buckets into which the wheat runs. It is then carried to the top of the elevator leg and discharged into a scale hopper. Figure 1 shows the foot of the elevator leg. The wheat is then weighed by the scales shown in Fig. 2, discharged into bins over the cleaning machinery. Figure 3 shows an open scouring machine and Figure 4 a cleaning machine. After being thoroughly cleaned through these machines, it is reweighed and the cleaned grain stored for shipment. The very smutty wheat is treated in the same way, except that before going through these machines it is washed and dried. The loss in weight varies from 2 to 5 per cent. The result is a perfectly cleaned grain, weighing 3 to 4 lbs. heavier per measured bushel than when received, with its milling qualities equal to a sim-

ilar grade of wheat that had not been damaged by smut and with all its dirt and seeds removed.

WET WHEAT.

Wet wheat is divided into three grades, which are called:

1. "Tough," containing an excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of moisture and dirt.
2. "Damp," containing an excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of moisture and dirt.
3. "Wet," containing an excess of 11 to 15 per cent. of moisture and dirt.

After this wheat is unloaded and weighed it is discharged into bins over the driers. Each drier contains about 100 bushels of wheat. Figure 5 shows the top of a drier before any wheat has been dropped into it from the bin above. The discharge spouts from the bin above can easily be seen.

THE DRYING BIN.

The drying bin is composed of a number of screens clothed on each side

TUMORS

Our remedy is pleasant to use and the cure is permanent. Particulars free.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

screens stand side by side separated in the centre about two feet, and into this is blown heated air, which can only escape through side openings and by passing through the wheat. It is by the passing of this warm air through the wheat that the wheat is dried. The time required to dry a lot of wheat varies from one to three hours according to the amount of moisture present.

HEATING THE AIR.

The air is heated by being drawn through steam-heated coils by the same

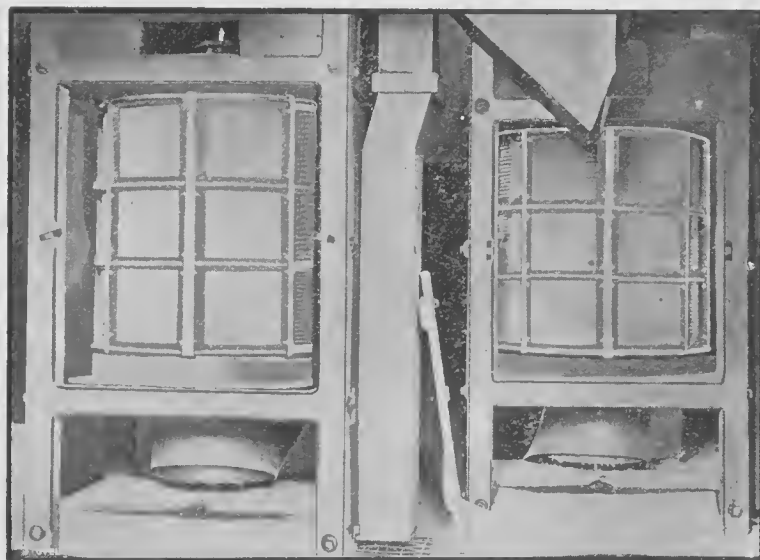


Fig. 3.—Two Scouring Machines with the covers removed.

with wire cloth. The space between these sheets of wire cloth is filled with grain; between, and separating each screen, is an open space so that the air can enter and circulate through the grain in the screen. Two rows of these

fan which drives the heated air through the wheat. Figure 6 shows the coils and fan in use. The hot air laden with moisture after passing through the wheat is discharged outside the elevator, as shown by Figure 13.

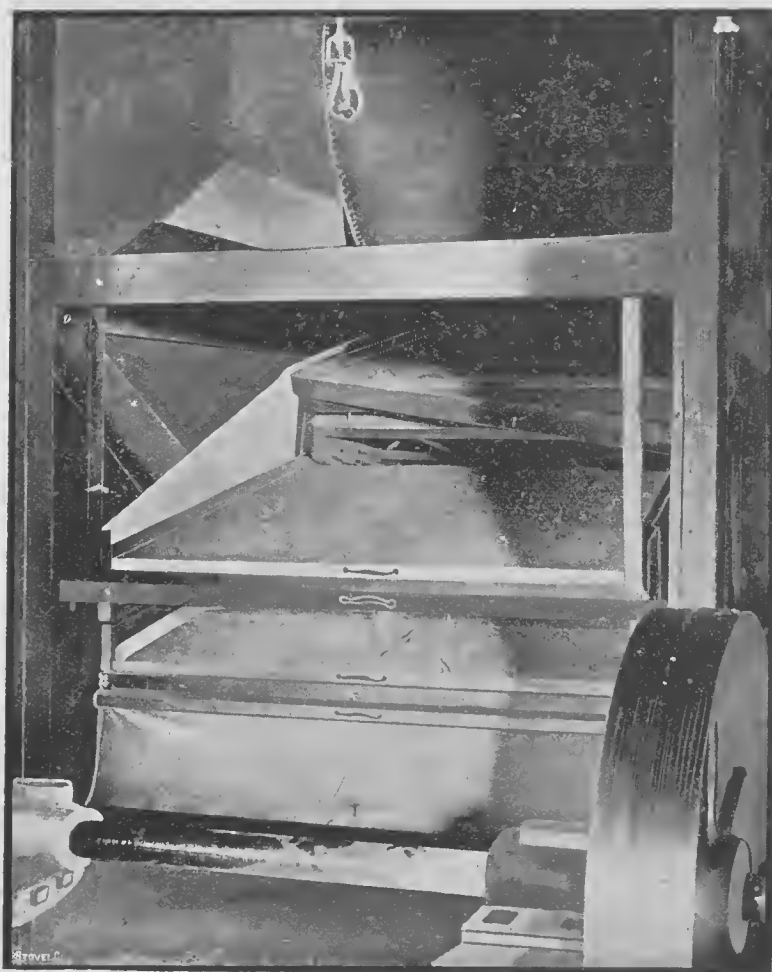


Fig. 4.—A Large Grain Cleaning Machine.



Fig. 5.—The Top of the Drier Before Being Filled with "Wet Wheat."

THE OPERATION OF THE DRIER.

When in operation the fans, which are driven by steam power, are started. The screens of the drier are filled up with wheat (see Figure 7) discharged into them by opening the slides of the bins above. They are thus filled without any manual labor, except what is necessary to level off the wheat on the surface. After sufficient hot air is run through it is shut off and the fans then drive

machinery, and is then ready for shipment.

QUALITY OF THE GRAIN.

Grain treated by this process has proved to be fully equal in every way to the best wheat of similar grade that had not been damaged by rain or dampness. In fact, it must be considered superior, as it can be stored away and kept without any fear of damage. There is now wheat in store, dried more than two

ed, and then runs by its own weight into the vessel or car.

OF GREAT VALUE TO THE FARMER AND SHIPPER.

The working of this plant has been of great assistance and protection to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also to the shippers of grain over the Canadian Pacific Railway, for in the past grain was sometimes received in a condition that it was impossible to warehouse it. In fact, sometimes it was not really worth the transportation charges, being a total loss to the unfortunate shipper. Now everything can be taken care of and saved with no loss to the owners, and no charge except for cleaning at the elevator.

DUST-PROOF COSTUMES.

The various cleaning operations to which the grain is subjected naturally creates a large amount of dust. This dust is discharged outside of the main elevator, which is thereby kept comparatively free from it. The change of wheat in the drying plant, however, is a very dusty operation, and to prevent the dust getting into the eyes and lungs of the men operating the plant, they are furnished with dust-proof lung and eye protectors. Figure 10 shows one of the workmen so clad. Figure 11 shows a grain car partially inside the main elevator, preparatory for unloading, and a number of the staff therein.

Wheat is often received mixed with oats. Figure 12 shows a machine suc-



Fig. 8.—Loading Grain into a Vessel.

cold air through the grain until it is cooled. Lower slides are then drawn, the grain falls out of the drier, and it is immediately re-filled with wet wheat. The dried grain is conveyed by a steel conveyor to the foot of an elevator which lifts it to the top of the building, where it is re-weighed and the amount of loss and waste in drying ascertained. It is now passed through the cleaning

years ago, which is in every respect free from all smell or trace of damage.

SHIPPING THE GRAIN.

The grain is shipped out of this elevator either by cars or vessel. Figure 8 shows the grain being loaded into a vessel lying at the side of the elevator, and Figure 9 into cars. This grain is elevated to the top of the elevator, weigh-

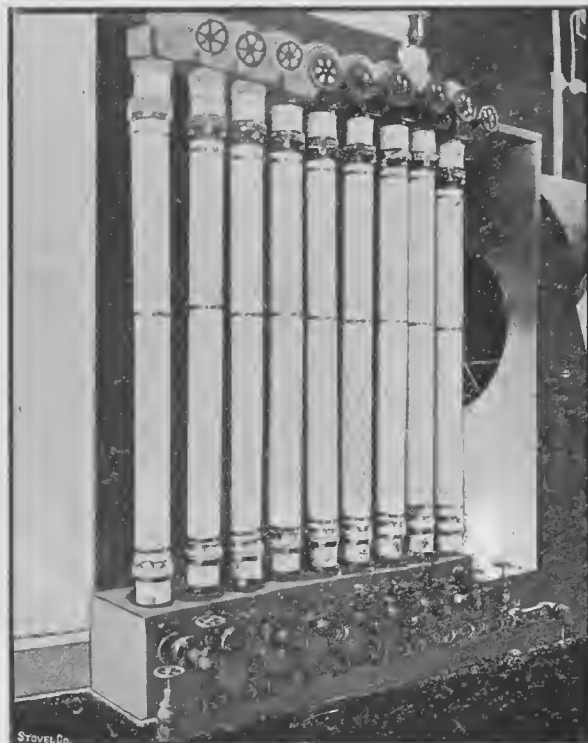


Fig. 6.—The Steam Heated Coils for Heating the Air and the Fan for Driving the Air Through the Wheat.

Too many farmers seem to think that the thing to do is to dig with main brute force from early morning till late at night, with no let up for three hundred and twelve days a year, and chasing round all day Sunday besides. Such men have a faint idea of the good things they miss in life. The farmer's life at best has days of hard toil that are sometimes long, but to make every day a long, hard one is not doing one's best. The most practical, successful farmer is the one who takes an occasional day off — even prolongs the day to a week or ten days sometimes.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering), I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.



Fig. 7.—The Drying Screens Filled with "Wet Wheat."

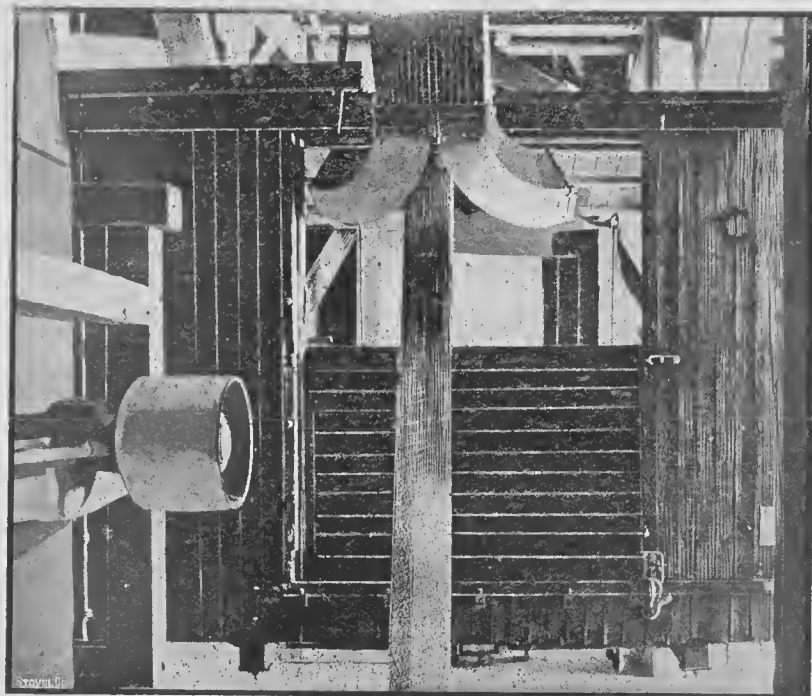


Fig. 9.—Loading Grain into a Car Inside the Elevator.

Rules and Regulations Governing Farmer's Institutes in Manitoba.

Sometime ago the work of the farmers' institutes in Manitoba was made part of the work of the agricultural societies, and new rules and regulations have been formulated for the governing of the institute work, both for those working under the agricultural society, and those existing where there is no agricultural society. The following is a copy of these rules as approved by the government the 4th day of September, 1901:

Public notice is hereby given that on the recommendation of the honorable the minister of agriculture and immigration the following rules and regulations for the government of farmers' institutes, in the province of Manitoba, have been adopted and approved:

1. Farmers' institutes may be organized as hereinafter provided in localities where no agricultural society exists, which institutes shall continue until terminated as hereinafter provided.

2. The minister of agriculture and immigration shall fix the date, place and hour for the organization meeting of institutes, and shall give at least a month's notice thereof to the secretary pro. tem., who shall advertise the same by posting up public notices and otherwise as the minister may direct.

3. At such meetings the petitioners, and such others as may have paid the sum of fifty cents to the secretary pro. tem. previous to the hour of the meeting, shall elect from among themselves the officers herein-

after provided to be elected at the annual meeting of institutes, which officers shall continue in office until the ensuing annual meeting, or until their successors are elected.

4. A report of the proceeding of such meeting and a list of the officers elected thereat shall be forwarded to the department within two weeks of the date of said meeting.

5. Farmers' institutes now existing in localities where there is no agricultural society shall continue, subject to these regulations, until such time as an agricultural society may be organized in their several localities, when they shall severally terminate forthwith and their assets shall be disposed of in such manner as may be decided by the meeting of the institute called for that purpose.

6. The object of farmers' institutes shall be to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufacture and the useful arts; (a) by holding meetings for the hearing of lectures on and the discussion of subjects connected with the theory and practice of improved husbandry, or other industrial purposes; (b) by promoting the circulation of agricultural, horticultural, arboricultural and mechanical publications; (c) by importing or otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds; (d) by offering prizes for essays on questions relating to agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures and the useful arts.

7. The funds of farmers' institutes, however derived, shall not be expended for any purpose inconsistent with the preceding section, nor shall any subject be discussed at any meeting, or introduced for discussion

thereat, which may tend to cause dissension or unfriendly disagreement among the members, and any institute violating the provisions of this section shall receive no grant, to which it might otherwise be entitled, from the department.

8. Each farmers' institute shall be known by the name provided in its petition for organization, and approved by the minister, by and under which name it shall be a body politic and corporate. The name of any institute may be changed by the minister at any time.

9. The minister shall give notice of the organization of an institute, or of the change of name thereof, by advertising such organization or change of name in four successive issues of the Manitoba Gazette, immediately preceding the date of such organization or change of name.

10. Farmers' institutes may adopt such by-laws as they may deem necessary for the carrying on of the business of the institute, provided such by-laws are not inconsistent with these regulations.

11. The officers of the institute shall have full power to act on behalf of the institute in all matters, subject nevertheless to the by-laws of the institute and the provisions of these regulations.

12. Each farmers' institute shall hold its annual meeting on the first Monday in December in each year, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at such central place as may be decided upon by the directors. The secretary-treasurer shall give one month's notice either by advertising the same in a newspaper published in the locality, or by notices mailed to each paid-up member of the institute. At such meetings fifteen shall be a quorum.

13. At each annual meeting the officers shall present for consideration of the mem-



Fig. 10.—A Dust-Proof Costume.

17. Meetings of farmers' institutes, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be held pursuant to adjournment or upon such notice as the directors may decide to give. Provided that the president or, in his absence, the vice-president, may call a meet-



Fig. 13.—General View of Elevator, Showing on the Left Side the Discharge Ventilators from the Driers.

bers, a report of the proceedings of the officers and of the institute, giving in detail the names, addresses and subscriptions of all members, the receipts and expenditures for twelve months ending on the 30th day of November previous to the meeting, shown in such form as the minister may prescribe, and duly audited, together with such remarks on the state of agriculture in the locality as they may be able to offer. This report shall be recorded in the minute book as part of the proceedings of the meeting.

14. After the consideration of the report, and the disposal of business connected therewith, the members present, who have paid their subscription prior to the hour of the meeting (for the receiving of which subscriptions the secretary-treasurer shall be in attendance at the place of meeting for one hour preceding the hour of meeting), shall elect by ballot from among themselves a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, six directors and two auditors. The president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio directors of the institute, and with the six other directors elected shall constitute a board of management.

15. A certified copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting shall be forwarded to the department by the secretary-treasurer within two weeks of the date of the said meeting. The secretary-treasurer shall also forward at the same time a list of the meetings of the institute held since the last preceding annual meeting, giving the names of essayist and speakers thereat, and the subjects dealt with by them.

16. The officers of a farmers' institute elected as provided herein shall hold office until their successors shall be elected. In the event of any such officer dying or resigning the board of management shall elect a successor for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the person so dying or resigning.

ing at any time, of which meeting the secretary-treasurer shall notify all paid-up members by mailing them written or printed notices at least one week previous to the date of the meeting. At meetings of members ten shall be a quorum, and at meetings of officers five shall be a quorum.

18. The department shall apportion out of any sums provided by the legislative assembly for the purpose of farmers' institutes, to each institute whose report has been transmitted as provided in the 15th section

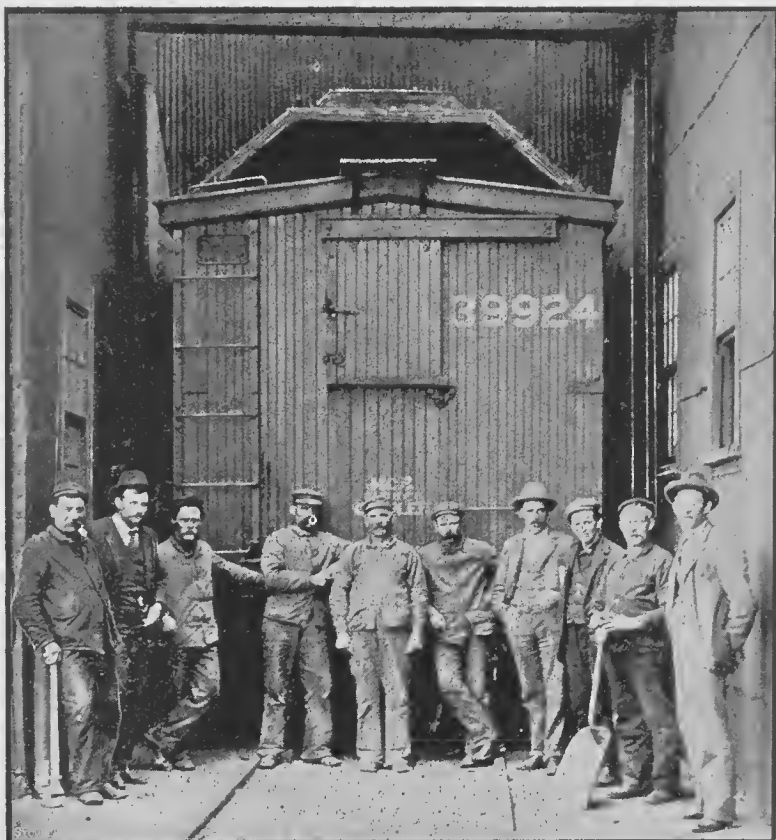


Fig. 11.—Grain Car Partially in the Elevator Ready for Unloading.



Fig. 12.—Machine for Cleaning Oats out of Wheat.

hereof, the sum of fifty cents for each member of such institute, who is shown by said report to have paid a membership fee of not less than fifty cents. Provided that no institute shall share in such apportionment which has less than fifty such members, or has held less than four meetings in addition to the annual meeting for the year for which such report is made, nor shall any institute receive more than fifty dollars, and provided that if the minister deem the sum provided by the legislative assembly insufficient for this and other purposes of farmers' institutes he may apportion pro rata a smaller sum than the above named.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

We give in this issue another batch of letters sent in from our young friends all over the country. Several of them were written after the date at which we proposed to close our competition, but they are not a bit less welcome and interesting on that account. We would prefer to give twenty prizes instead of two, so far as the merit of the letters themselves is concerned, and all who have read them must see how very difficult it is to pick out any two distinctly superior out of the half dozen that come nearest the top. But the writers themselves must see that it is not so much the money prize offered that constitutes the interest in this competition. It has served to draw out more or less successfully the power to express themselves accurately in writing and given them the opportunity to see how their work compares with others in about the same circumstances. Good penmanship is a capital thing, and we have here many specimens of it, of which three have been introduced. We could have picked a dozen more the writers of which deserve special credit for their penmanship and spelling.

To be able to tell in nice order what they do in the home, on the farm, in the garden,

This spring I planted one hundred currant slips of all kinds.

I planted three rows of the ash leaf maple seed and most of the seed grew. The young trees are about three inches high. I have a Iron grey horse. He is a great pet. He is well built. I work him and his mate on the harrows. I am giving our summer fallow four strokes with them. I also work him on the mower and rake. I have one pig; she is a Berkshire with pedigree. She was got from the Experimental Farm of Indian Head. I always read the North west Farmer and think it is a splendid paper. I think every Farmer should take it for information and besides it is very interesting. The crops are looking fine around the Broadview District. Most of the wheat is out in head, and some of the earliest oats. If a farmer wants to have a good crop he is to have good summer follow and breaking and seed it down as soon as the land is fit. The sooner a Farmer gets his crop in the sooner it will be ready to be taken of, and there will be less danger in getting it frozen. I remain

Yours Truly,
Chas. F. Tulloch.

This is Very Neatly Written. — Among the Best We Have.

Clearwater, Aug. 30th, 1901.

Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—Having seen your offer in the Nor'-West Farmer I thought that I might enter in the competition for a prize. I am not very good at writing on subjects of this kind but I thought I might try for this prize.

I live on the farm and I like it very much, although sometimes I long for city life. I think though I am better off where I am now. I am twelve years old and weigh ninety-five pounds. I can do a little bit of everything. I am just learning to milk. We have one red cow which I can milk. I

last fall. I had a dollar a day offered this fall.

Yours truly,
Harry Singleton.

Very Neat Penmanship. — The Letter Itself Pleases us Much.

Pettapiece, Aug. 30, 1901.

Dear Editor,—My father has been a subscriber to your valuable paper ever since I was a baby, and says he would not do without it now and I think the same as I get so many valuable hints on all farming subjects there especially poultry, in the raising of which I take great pride. I have a flock of guinea fowl, of turkeys, geese, ducks, and about sixty thoroughbred White Rock chickens some of which are laying eggs. I also possess a sorrel horse named Tib who is very affectionate but sometimes a little lazy when working in the field. I traded a cow for him when he was a colt and now I have only one cow, about three years and as fat as butter. She follows me all over whenever I go into the pasture field. I also have a very large grey maltese cat which is nearly always purring at my feet.

I love the farm and do not know what I would do if I lived anywhere else. God surely was very good in giving us such a beautiful place to live in.

My mother is not strong and this summer I have had all the housework to do except making the bread. This keeps me pretty busy but I have managed to weed my father's large garden, which is a good one. The best we have had for years.

Last but not least I must mention my own garden plot. It contains carrots, lettuce, radish, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflowers, tomatoes and a number of large citrons. I intend selling these and adding the profits to aid in getting a new house. We used to live on a much larger farm than this in the N.W.T. which we all loved dearly but on account of the great distance from our relations we moved to Man. about eight years ago.

I must close now by wishing the Nor West Farmer every success.

I am yours respectfully,
Age 15 yrs. Ellen Grummett.

Short but Comprehensive. — Good Writer.

"Sunny Acre Farm," Roden, Sept. 4, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—Seeing that other boys and girls write to your paper I thought I would like to write too.

I am nine years old. I have a horse it's name is Dice it is nine years old. I have a cow and a calf the cow's name is Buttercup. She is a good milker and raises some very nice calves. She is a short horn cow. I have nine ducks and ten hens. In harvest I stook. When I get up in the morning I help to water the horses. Then I take the cows to the pasture about half a mile. When I come back I go to school I am in the third hook.

Yours truly,
Willie Rutherford.

A Good Writer and a Very Promising Specimen of a Farmer's Daughter.

Moose Jaw, N.W.T., Sept. 6, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I saw in the Nor'-West Farmer that you would like to hear from some of its little readers. I am twelve years old. I like to read the Nor'-West Farmer very much. I have a cow of my own she is five years old, and her name is Flossie. And I have a white pony his name is Rowdy. I ride Rowdy to school it is too far to walk, and sometimes I ride after the cattle. I can mow hay and hitch and unhitch horses. I forgot to say I had three hens and a pretty little kitten named Tabble I have a cat besides Tabble but he will not stay at home. His name is Penny. I go to school. I can feed calves and help in the house. I wash dishes, sweep sometimes, and can set the table. Papa has about thirty-four head of cattle, five horses, and two pigs. We have names for every one of them but it would take too long to name them I might name the horses, they are Chase, Bess, Charlie, Punch and Rowdy. I guess I will stop now so good bye.

Yours respectfully,
Mabel Alma Mersdorf.

Another Capable Girl and a Good Writer.

Pipestone, Man., Sept. 2, 1901.

The Nor'-West Farmer.

Dear Sirs,—I saw in the Nor'-West Farmer that you wanted us girls and boys to write to you and tell you what we can do. So I will write and tell you what I can do. I can bake bread and cake, scrub, churn and sew on the sewing machine. I milk three cows and sometimes I milk four. I can drive horses, plow and ride horse-back. I have a little flower garden of my own this year, but very few seeds came up. I also have some prize potatoes which I received from the experimental farm. They are quite a size now. I am twelve years old and go to school, which is three and a half miles from my home, but it does not seem so far to go for we have a pony to drive. We call her Nelly and she is very gentle. I like going to school and I am in the fourth reader and I like my teacher very well. I will close as I do not want to take too much of your time.

I remain your friend,
Ethel E. Perlett.

Our \$50.00 DIAMOND RING.

This is the best value in a Lady's Diamond Ring ever offered for \$50.00.

The stones in these rings are personally selected by us from the cutters in Amsterdam, and are absolutely perfect.

You will find this and hundreds of other styles illustrated in our catalogue, a copy of which will be sent you free.

DIAMOND HALL, Established 1854.

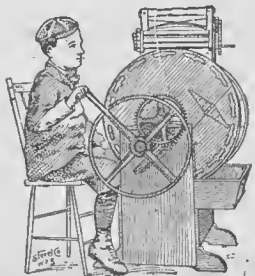
Ryrie Bros.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO.

They Cure Catarrh

Sugden's Tar Pills afford an absolute cure for Catarrh.

If five of our dollar boxes do not cure the most severe case of catarrh, when taken according to directions, tell us so and we will refund the whole amount paid. Put up in 25c. and \$1.00 boxes and in 50c. vials. Postpaid to any address at these prices. THE F. O. MAGER COMPANY, P. O. Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.

I SELL THESE MACHINES DIRECT TO THE TRADE



And can say that they are the cheapest and best in the market. I can with the same machine clean at a time 24 shirts with 4 pails of suds, and, if wanted, white and colored, as it is in two compartments; or one pair of hose with 1 gallon of suds. Price \$16; 20 shirt size \$14; 18 shirt size \$12; 14 shirt size \$10.

I will give \$100 to the first merchant who can produce a Washer at any price up to \$10 that will do any better work than the McCrossan Rockers. 10 shirt size \$5; 13 shirt size \$6. I will accept orders from farmers when your merchants do not sell my machines. McCrossan Peerless is only \$3.50. The Dowly make cleans about 8 shirts at a time. Strong and easy to work. Solid rubber roll wringers \$3.50.

T. McCROSSAN.

Factory: 356 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Female Pills

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R. A. HARVIE, Room 211, McIntyre Block.
WINNIPEG, Man. **SURGEON DENTIST.**

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

I live on the farm and I like it very much, although sometimes I long for city life I think though I am better off where I am now. I am twelve years old and weigh ninety five pounds I can do a little bit of everything I am just learning to milk. We have one red cow which I can milk I like milking when the flies do not bother the cows.

SPECIMEN OF THE WRITING OF FLOSSIE SANDERCOCK, CLEARWATER, MAN.

She is 12 years old and "can do a little bit of everything." If the other things are done as well as her writing she is a hummer.

and make intelligent remarks on what they see and do, as well as what they see done by older people around them is of much greater value present and prospective than can be expressed in dollars and cents. For this reason we shall in the future keep open house in this department for every boy and girl who thinks they have anything worth telling or have any suggestion to offer to other young readers in the wide area covered by The Nor'-West Farmer. The letter will not be too long if it has something in it worth telling, and it will be sure of kindly criticism whenever criticism is to be useful.

We should like notes of what you are reading. One boy read some good stories. The objects of reading are various. The facts of history are important. Travellers' tales are another wholesome attraction. The imagination must be fed. That is why highly spiced works of fiction are so greedily devoured by many readers, both old and young. The great thing is to have a wholesome selection—few of them and well read not merely skimmed over—is the key to profitable reading. Such books as First Principles of Agriculture, by Shaw and Mills, are capital reading for farm boys. Read books that furnish food for thought and make you think.

Charley Gives the Details of His Work

Broadview, July 13, 1901.

Dear Editor,—I am a boy of fourteen. I live on a farm four miles south of Broadview. I like living on a Farm and think there is no place I would like better. I go to school in the winter but I don't go in the summer as I have work to do such as ploughing, harrowing, mowing and raking hay and helping to drawing it in to the barn. I milk, turn the cream separator and feed the calves and pigs. I cut the wood in the winter so as it wont need to be cut in the busy time. I do a little gardening.

like milking when the flies do not bother the cows.

We have a little colt and I feed it milk twice a day. It drinks out of a pail like a calf. Mag is my favourite horse on the farm. She will follow me about the yard. I cannot ride on horseback but I think I will learn on Mag when she is broke in.

I am very fond of flowers. I have eighteen house plants of my own, which I look after. My flower garden is not very large this year as I had not time to attend to it.

I was very successful at school this year as I passed the entrance examination. I have about half a mile to go to school. We had seven weeks vacation this year. I cannot do much baking or cooking yet, but I am going to learn. I wash the dishes every mealtime when I am at home and help to look after the baby. I sweep the upstairs almost every week.

Reading and sewing are favorite pastimes of mine. I can sit and read for hours. I like reading in the Nor'-West Farmer better than in any other paper father takes. I liked the story "The Bulge in Wheat" especially, it was so interesting. I have sewed patches for nearly two quilts. I think this is all I have to tell, hoping the editors of the Nor-west Farmer may prosper.

I remain, yours truly,
Flossie Sandercock.

A Hustler on Farm Work but Deficient in Penmanship.

Orange Ridge, September, 14, 1901.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir,—I am 15 years old. I like farm work and all kinds of animals. I have cut the crop for 5 years, 2 years ago I built 2 grain stacks topping them out. I have helped to do all the stacking since, 2 years ago I went to the hush eight miles away and drew logs and dry wood with a yoke of oxen. I have done all kinds of work on a farm. I worked out for a dollar a day

A Very Capable Girl but Deficient as a Writer.—She Should Write a Lot This Winter.]

Awema, Man., Sept. 15, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—As my father is a subscriber to the north west farmer and we read in your paper that you would like some farmer little boys and girls. I am a girl of twelve years old and I like to go out and help my father milk the cows and feed the calves. I have a little calf all of my own and I call him robin. I herd the cows on the summer fallow twice every day to keep them off our grain till we get thrashed for the pasture is getting rather bare I had a beautiful flower garden this summer. I take a great Delight in flowers I help to wash the dishes and sweep the floor. I raised ninty chickens and we are very much troubled with wolves and they have taken a good many of my chickens and I help ma all I can in the house.

From your friend,
Hetty Martin.

A Real Boy's Letter.—Short but Well Written.

Longlakton, Assa., N.W.T., Aug. 4, 1901.
The Nor'-West Farmer.

I see letters in your paper from boys and girls, so I thought I would write. I have a pony his name is Dick, a calf his name is Tim. I saw wood, hunt the cattle. I milk 3 cows clean the stable. I learnt to harrow this spring. I harrowed 20 acres twice in 4 and a half days. My father gets the Farmer I like to read it. I go to school in the summer. I got 90c. at a picnic, for racing and jumping.

Yours truly,
Archle Binnie.

With a Little More Practise This Will be a Good Writer.

Roden, Manitoba, September the 1th.

Dear Friend,—I saw in the farmer June the 20th that you asked for a paper from the boys and girls. So I thought I would write you a letter. This is my first letter to you. My father is a farmer, I think I like living on a farm better than in town. I go to school I am ten years old. I am in the third book and like going to school very much. I am taking music lessons and like it very much. We had seven weeks holidays. I am learning to ride on our pony. I have got three brothers and one sister she is four years old. There are not many scholars going to school now. We are eleven miles from town I do not go very often. I guess now I will close.

From your friend,
Amelia Johnston.

Rather Deficient in Penmanship.—We are Very Pleased to Have you Write.

Sheho, Assa., Sept. 2, 1901.

Dear Friend,—Seeing that I was to late for a prize, I thought I would write and let you know that I live on a farm. I am only thirteen years old. Our school opened this spring. The First of April. I went until the crop had to be put in then I stayed out for two days to plow and harrow. After school I hunt the cows and milk two of them. I have not been going to school for about five weeks, because of haying. I have three head of stock, one of which is a cow, one a yearling, and one a calf. I have a pony which is very gentle. My little sister enjoys riding him as much as I do. She also goes to school. I guess I have written enough.

I remain, yours truly,
Percy D. Wilde.

P.S.—I like to read the farmer very much.

A Fair Writer, a Worker and a Student.—This Last is a Great Point.—Study all You See and Hear.

Beaverdale, Assa., Sept. 15th, 1901.

Dear Editor,—This part of the country in which I have spent most of my childhood is on a whole adapted for mixed farming, consequently there is plenty of employment for such as me living on a farm midst a number of cattle, horses and other living creatures in the way of pigs and poultry.

In spring when seeding is the question of the day I do all the chores such as feeding stock and cutting wood for our own use.

Last spring I helped to plant the garden the roots have been a success, but my citron and cucumber, which I first planted in a hot bed and after they grew to be strong plants I transplanted into the garden, I found however that the roots of these plants are too tender for such handling and do much better by setting the seed in the open ground and are not set back by transplanting.

After seeding the cattle begin to wander consequently I have to herd them with my pony off the hay lands, this is hard work for one pony, but however I have a fine three old which will help that difficulty another year. It was given to me when a colt for the interest I took in the work.

I raised a number of chickens last summer mostly of the brama and plymouth Rock breed; success was in my favor in this enterprise, till the winter came on and a trouble came among them and thined my hundred hens down to about seventy. however I am taking precaution now, and have made a good warm house, mudded out and inside, with a gravel floor, the later proves to entice the poultry to scrape thus giving them

plenty of exercise during their winter confinement. I have a small stable adjoining the hen house where I attend to a few cows, between these buildings I make a few openings to allow warm air to go through from the cows to the hens.

I have not learned to milk cows yet. My work will soon be in full swing getting in big wild calves these I attend to during winter. They run loose in a stable and they always do well on the good supply of hay and water I keep before them; some of the younger ones I will feed a few chopped turnips to, which we can grow in abundance with little trouble.

Now that shooting season is in I keep myself in practice shooting chickens and ducks for our own home use, while I am out grain stacking.

I must close now and not occupy too much of your valuable space. I call it valuable because I believe the Nor'-West Farmer is a good paper for the farmer and more especially new beginners at this occupation.

Yours, etc.,
John P. Fernie.

Good Penmanship and the Makings of a Good Farmer.—Give us Your Opinions on What You see, They Will be Welcome.

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 13, 1901.

Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—I am a boy 11 years old. I have a pony. I drive my two sisters to school. And bring them to dinner. I live seven miles from Portage. I think summer-fallow is not successful this year, and if you sow barley twice on the same place you will have no wild oat. And we have 17 horses. And two John Deere Ploughs. And two drills. And we milk three cows. And 2 of a section. And three colts, when we get done with the threshers we like to get our ploughing done. And then we have not so much on hand in the spring. We have 8 caves and 17 head of cattle. And 14 little pigs. I am going to be a farmer because I like farming. I never done any because I am a boy. But I will by and by. I have a wheel, pony, saddle, harness, and cart. I suppose you are bussie. We build a stable this summer, and the house is about three years old. We live 2 of a mile from school. And I gather eggs, and we have about 50 hens and about 100 chickens. And have about 20 turkeys. We live on the corner of the farm.

Yours truly,
Harold Batters.

A Mennonite boy Wants to put in his Hand and Very Welcome.

Gretna, Man., Sept. 20, 1901.

Dear Editor,—Will you be kind enough to send me a sample copy of the N. W. F. issued in the month of August, as I would like to read the letters from Boy farmers, as I am a farmer myself and I would like to write also a few lines. I live on a farm 2 1/2 miles East of Gretna near the boundary. We have 160 acres of land, we have seven horses we use four of them on the two shears and the rest on the walking plough. My brother is running a Threshing Machine bought three years ago from the Sawyer & Massey Co. at Hamilton, and I must say, it's a Dandy.

Peter Braun.

Another Live Western Boy—Writes Very Neatly—Always Glad to Hear From His Sort.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Sept. 18, 1901.

Dear Friend,—I read in the North-West Farmer that you would like to hear from some young farmers, so I thought I would try for one of the prizes offered.

I was thirteen years of age last April and I live on a farm five miles south of Qu'Appelle. I have some stock of my own, a cow called Nettle, a two year old heifer called Daisy, and a spring calf. This summer, I am herding about fifty head of cattle and I have a nice little grey pony to herd on. We have six cows to milk, and I help to milk them at night. I help to pick up potatoes, dig up the roots, weed the garden and have gone to school till this summer. In winter I go to school, and night and morning help feed about forty head of cattle and do the milking, water horses and cattle and father has very little to do but to go to town and help a little when we are late with work. We also have to draw the hay and straw for all the cattle and horses which is not a very pleasant job when it is twenty below zero in winter. I think I will close now.

From your friend,
Herbert Bailey.

One Fact is better than ten hearsays. Ask Doctor Burgess, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, where they have used it for years, for his opinion of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Get the genuine made by Davis Lawrence & Co., Ltd.

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A Salesman's Story

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"Stanfield's" however, are made entirely from the best Nova Scotia wool, by the Truro Knitting Mills Co., the largest manufacturers of high-class knit underwear in Canada; they guarantee them to us; we in turn guarantee them to you in the only way that is worth considering — "Your money back if they shrink." Get the size that fits you and they will outwear any other goods on the market and always be comfortable. No more expensive than any other underwear of equal quality.

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Golden Rod.

I know a field, a sunny field,
But not in sunny France;
And there is neither glint of shield
Nor gleam of pennoned lance;
Nor does the wind toss knightly plumes,
Nor silken tents unfold,
And yet in autumn it becomes
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

For when the baze of summer days
Has melted from the skies,
And we, without reproof, may gaze
Up into heaven's eyes,
A host their plumes and banners shake
In joust with breezes bold,
And golden-rod's bright champions make
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Ths butterflies with blazoned wings
Are heralds for the fight,
And many a lovely lady flings
Her token to her knight.
And so, amid their gorgeous suite,
With pomp and wealth untold,
Summer and autumn royally meet
On the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
—St. Nicholas.

The Smiths' Tree.

By Jans Ellis Joy.

It was a member of the maple family, one of the fastest growing kind, and it grew in the Smiths' little back yard. It grew and it grew, until it cast shadows on six or eight back yards belonging to neighbors of the Smiths.

These neighbors had only praise for the tree during the summer months, when it protected the backs of their houses from the sun's glare; but when the leaves began to fall and litter the tiny grass plots, spotting the brick pavements with gold, these same neighbors voted the tree a nuisance.

"If I sweep' on pavement once yesterday, I sweep' it six times!" said Miss Polly Hornblower, in an aggrieved tone, as she gave her broom a dash against the board fence to clean it.

"I've just been cleanin' out our bydrant, deen," said Mrs. Rathburn, putting her hand to her back as if she was suffering from the effort. "Leaves is awful for chokin' up dreens!"

"I don't see what the Smiths ever planted that tree for, anyhow," put in Mrs. Melone, opening her gate on the opposite side of the alley. She also had a broom in her hand. "As I tell Melone, it keeps a body sweepin' and pickin' up, and pickin' up and sweepin', and the worst is you don't know what to do with the leaves when they're sweepin'!"

Another woman joined the group, and another; and two new voices added further complaints against the tree.

Sewing in the back upper room of the house next door to the Smiths, Kitty McKray heard all that was said, through the screen in the open window. Kitty did not like an untidy back yard any better than her neighbors, but as she considered the situation to-day, it presented to her a humorous side, and she could not help laughing.

Looking out at the tres towering over the back wings of the houses, Kitty fancied that it might be laughing, too, as it swayed and shook in the October breeze, every now and then letting fall a leaf on the bare heads and dust caps of the women in the alley.

"What's the fun, Kitty?" asked Arthur McKray, looking into the room.

"Oh, only a council of women in the alley talking about the leaf nuisance," said Kitty, still smiling. "It's the usual autumn indignation meeting. I've heard it all before, though it never struck me until now that there was any fun in it."

"Folks are a bit unreasonable," said Arthur, falling into his sister's mood. "What do the women expect the tree to do with its leaves?"

"Consumes them in some mysterious way, I suppose."

"What do the folks do with the leaves?"

"Some of them burn them in the heater. Others collect them in boxes for the ash man to carry away. It does make a good deal of extra work—that tree of the Smiths'."

Arthur McKray stepped to the window and looked out at the little plot of grass with a garden strip round two sides of it, and a brick walk leading to the alley gate. The whole was plentifully sprinkled with leaves. "Your flowers didn't seem to do well, this summer," he commented.

"No; the soil is too poor. I ought to have bought more flower soil in the spring, or some fertilizer, or something. But, you know, those things cost."

"Flower soil! Why, Kitty, 'flower soil,' as it is called, is—or ought to be—made largely out of rotted leaves. I used to help gather leaves for that purpose when I worked at the florist's. Why not use the leaves you gather up in the yard for fertilizing the bit of garden?"

The young girl's face lighted. "The very thing! Oh, why didn't I think of that? I can make a hole in the corner of the yard, and put the leaves in as I sweep them up.

Then I'll cover them over with soil, and let them decompose at their own sweet will. I'll do it. Yes, and convert our nuisances into a blessing for next year!"

With Arthur's help, Kitty carried out her design, and the next summer her flowers did much better. But in the work of utilizing the fallen leaves, it occurred to them, that, instead of fretting over other difficulties and trials of greater significance, the wiser course would be to turn the difficulties and trials to account for their own advantage. They saw that blessings and grievances are not unmixed or simple; that the one often contains the elements of the other, and that even troubles may serve to nourish blossoms in the soul.

About Faulty Speech.

"A writer in 'The Outlook' calls attention to the responsibility of the home for the speech of children and says: 'Vices of language as well as of conduct can be unrooted so much more easily before habits become established. If the home life is what it should be, if the child hears only refined and correct English from his earliest years, there is little danger that anyone outside will influence him to his harm.'

"A certain little boy I know had never beard in his home any abbreviations but 'Isn't' for is not, 'basn't' for has not, 'does-n't' for does not, and so on. I do not think he had been even warned in regard to the avoidance of the incorrect abbreviations. One day while playing with a friend he heard the word 'ain't.' (By the way, our English critics should bear in mind that this word came to us directly from the mother country, and is still in use there.) Of course, he imitated his friend when he came home. Every child is imitative. That is the way he grows and develops. His mother simply said 'Never use that word.' 'Why?' She told him. The next day the mother used the word, hoping he would notice it. Quick as a flash he exclaimed: 'You said 'ain't' then, mamma. 'Why, so I did; I mustn't do it again, must I?' A few days after that the word was again used by the boy. But when the mother looked up, ready to administer a reproof, she caught a mischievous look in the boy's eyes. Then he laughed outright. 'I said that on purpose, mamma, to see if you would notice it.'

"I remember once overbearing a talk between a lady and a bright, clever girl, who at school had made a study of words, and who somewhat prided herself on her freedom from the use of slipshod English. The lady said: 'What a strange expression that is. 'Thinks, says I.' 'Why,' said the young girl, 'I never heard it. It's an impossible expression.'

"The lady did not say: 'Why, you yourself sometimes use it,' but she said: 'Listen to others and then tell me what you think.'

"I was told that the next day this young girl came to her kind critic. 'Mrs. —, I not only heard Edith Parks say 'Thinks, says I,' but I heard myself say it. I was so surprised.'

Is it not fair to assume that she never heard herself say it again?

This importance of correct speech is so great that every young person should set about learning to speak his own language correctly even in common conversation. In fact that is the place to begin.

Seasonable Catsups.

Tomato.—This is one if not the best of recipes. With a damp cloth wipe half a bushel of ripe tomatoes and remove the cores if hard; put in a preserving kettle over the fire, add a pint and a half of boiling water, 6 medium sized onions chopped, and a handful of peach leaves; cook until the tomatoes are quite soft, then strain through a fine-meshed colander or coarse sieve, presse lightly. Return the liquor to the kettle, add a quart of strong cider vinegar and the following spices well blended: An ounce each of ground allspice, pepper, mustard, cloves and a nutmeg grated. Mix the spices with a pound of light brown sugar, to which has been added half a pint of salt. Add this mixture to the contents of the kettle and boil, continually stirring, an hour or longer until sufficiently thick to pour slowly. It is better to store all catsups in pint cans. A bottle can be filled as needed, and the remainder hermetically sealed.

Tomato No. 2.—This is very well for present use, but will keep well if canned. Stew and strain a gallon of unpared, sliced tomatoes, add two tablespoonfuls each of salt, mustard and black pepper, a teaspoonful of brown sugar and a pint of vinegar. Cook to the consistency of thick cream, stirring that it does not burn; take from the fire and add a tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves, and a pint of apple, currant or any other tart jelly. Return to the fire; when well blended, can hot.

Green Tomato.—Slice unpeeled green tomatoes to fill a gallon jar, add 8 onions sliced, 4 teaspoonfuls of sugar, a tablespoonful each of ground cloves and allspice, 2 tablespoonfuls each of ground black pepper and mustard, half a gallon of vinegar and 2 tablespoonfuls of salt. Boil slowly, with frequent stirring, until reduced to a pulp, then can. A wooden spoon should be used to stir catsups and vinegar sauces.

Grape.—Cook five pounds of grapes until the skins are tender, and rub through a colander. Return pulp to the kettle and add a tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon, allspice, cloves and pepper, half a tablespoonful of salt and a pint of vinegar. Boil until thick and can at once. Especially nice as a relish with cold meat.

Crab-Apple.—Wipe and chop half a peck of crab-apples. Cook slowly until tender in a very little water (or they may be steamed), rub through colander and cook slowly until of the right consistency with three spoonfuls of sugar, a pint of vinegar, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, pepper and cloves. Can when cold.

Pear.—Very soft ripe pears can be utilized. Cook them in a very little water until sufficiently soft to be easily pressed through a colander. Weigh, and to every 3 lb. of pulp allow a teaspoonful of vinegar, 3 teaspoonfuls of sugar, a level teaspoonful of ground allspice, cinnamon and cloves. Cook and can as before directed.

Mixed Catsup.—Slice 2 dozen large green cucumbers, 2 green peppers, a dozen onions and 2 dozen large green tomatoes. Mix these together, add a pint of salt and let stand 12 hours. Strain thoroughly and boil an hour, after adding half a teaspoonful of grated horseradish, half an ounce each of ground mace, white pepper, white mustard and celery seed, 3 of a lb. of brown sugar, and 2 quarts of vinegar. Reduce by boiling to the proper consistency.—Country Gentleman.

Spoiling Children.

It is a pathetic truth that more children are spoiled by too much love than by too little, or, rather, by love shown in the wrong way.

So anxious is a young mother to see her little one happy, smiling and amused, that in quite early days she often excites it with playing and talking, tossing, etc., when she had far better let it sleep and rest. The happiest and healthiest babies are those accustomed from the very first to lie on a thick, warm rug on the floor, cooling and crowing to themselves, and not expecting to be picked up, nursed, rocked, tossed, and excited.

And later on the happiest children are those taught to wait on and "help mother," not those perpetually expecting mother to put her work aside to amuse them. It is neither wise nor kind to so wait on a child's pleasure, and to spend your time amusing a little child, picking up its ball, building houses with its bricks, fetching and carrying for it, is to destroy its powers of self-reliance, to make it grow up masterful and selfish and unfit for a world in which the most helpful are the most happy.

Children managed in the right way are quite proud and happy to do little errands and wait on others, and this should be encouraged. Little errands, fetching and carrying, and journeys upstairs, as they get older, are sources of pride and pleasure, and regular little duties, such as putting father's slippers up in a morning and out at night, changing plates at luncheon or breakfast, are splendid training and great delight.

Then they should be taught and encouraged to keep their own cupboards and drawers, or special shelf in a cupboard, very neat; to put away their boots and gloves and outdoor things, to lace their own boots, and wait on themselves generally. For this reason each child should, as far as possible, have shelf, cupboard, drawers, or chest of drawers, for itself, as you cannot hold them responsible for the tidiness of those they only share. Children so trained will become useful, helpful men and women, while those incessantly waited on and with everything done for them will too likely be idle, helpless and untidy.

Nervous Children.

How to treat a nervous, or, as they are now called, a "neurotic" child, is one of the problems of the day. Owing to various causes—the paces at which we live, the crowded days, over-busy lives and late hours which too many mothers lead and keep before their children are born, far too many children are born nervous, excitable and easily overwrought. Such children should be kept as quiet and happy as possible, and watched without letting them see it. Such habits as twitching the eyebrows, stammering, and twisting the fingers are often confirmed and not cured by injudicious correction. A mother who has such a child should train herself never to speak hastily, raise her voice, or speak angrily; and should so win her little one's confidence that any of the fanciful terrors or dreads which are sheer agony to a nervous child may be confided to her, and so lose their terror. A quiet "tucking up" visit when the child is in bed and the light out is often the best time to get confidences about fears that come with darkness and solitude. Such children are often quick at brain work, but should never be pressed or overworked, and should live much out of doors.

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and all troubles of the liver and stomach,

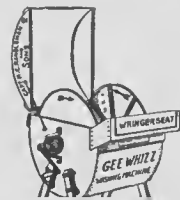
Send for a supply. It will repay your investment tenfold.

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Brandon, Man.

Write us for NET CASH prices on
ORGANS AND PIANOS

Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.

TURNER & CO., MUSIC HOUSE,
Cor. Portage A. & Garry
Everything in Music. Winnipeg.



Mrs. Ferguson, Plympton, Man., writes:—"My little girls, aged 9 and 11, run the GEE WHIZZ WASHER and have a large washing ready for the line in less than two hours." For circulars, etc., write J. J. COHOE, Clearsprings, Manitoba, general agency.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT

equal to 100 candle lights and comparable only to the light of noon day sun, yet soft and restful to sew or read by, such is the light of the

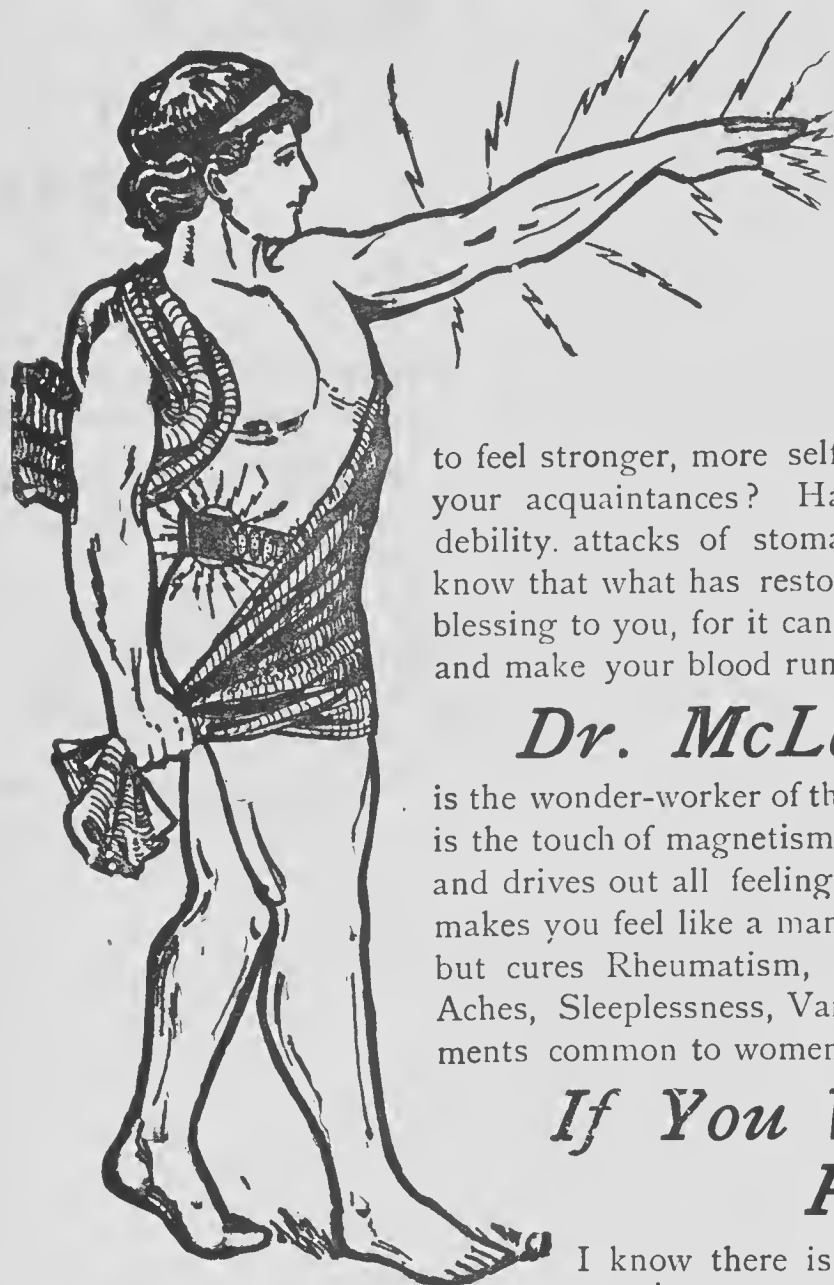
AUER GAS LAMP

It makes and burns its own gas—is cheaper than oil and as easy to manage—though eight times as bright. Gives out very little heat. Our free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it.

AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Joyful News for Weak Men



For men who have spent the fire of youth; men who long for the old-time vim, courage and ambition; men who dread the nights that bring no rest; men whose bodies are racked with pain and whose minds are tortured by a realization of the loss of youthful vigor.

Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like

to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so, you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you, for it can restore the sparkle to your eye, the spring to your step, and make your blood run warm with the fire of youthful vitality.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is the wonder-worker of the age for men who have lost the fire of youth. Its touch is the touch of magnetism. It pumps the nerves and blood full of youthful energy and drives out all feeling of weakness, renews full confidence and courage and makes you feel like a man among men. It not only cures weakness of all kinds, but cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Pains and Aches, Sleeplessness, Varicocoele, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia and all the ailments common to women as well as men.

If You Will Secure Me You Can Pay When Cured.

I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask you to pay for it, and as I DO KNOW that it will restore strength in every instance I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterward. So if you are weak, breaking down, or sick in any manner come to me, tell me your trouble, and let me cure you. When you are cured you can pay me. This offer is open to any man who will secure me. Not a cent need be paid down. All I ask is that the man asking me to take his case under these terms gives me evidence of his honesty and good faith.

This is What the Cured Say About It :

"I think it is my duty to let you know that the Belt has cured me of rheumatism."—M. P. Molander, Kitchener, B.C.

"I have got rid of my old enemy, constipation."—Mrs. A. M. Gordon, Longburn, Manitoba.

"I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors called neuralgia of the nerves. I can recommend your Belt to all for this trouble."—Joseph Bulton, Renwith, Man.

"After using your Belt for three weeks my liver and stomach trouble is cured, and also my back."—Louis Mack, Moodyville, B. C.

"The emissions have stopped. The rheumatism has left me. My nerves are improving. Thanks to your wonderful invention."—Charles H. Weaver, South Cayuga, Ont.

"The Belt has not only cured my back, but also an old hurt which I received some two years ago."—Wm. Irvine, Halcro, Sask.

"If you can accomplish so much for a man 63 years old, what must it do for the young? My friends notice the improvement. Your Belt is speaking for itself."—Isaac Hunter, White River, Ont.

"I have not had an attack of rheumatism since I got your Belt."—J. W. Johnston, Carman, Manitoba.

"Thanks to your wonderful Belt, the losses are checked."—Alan Houghton, Vernon, B.C.

"The pains left me after using your Belt for one night. I have told the medicine company that I do not want any more of their pills."—Jas. McKenzie, Larivière, Manitoba.

"Your Belt has proven to be a great strengthener."—Chas. Huxtable, Banff, Alta., N.W.T.

"Your Belt completely cured me. I have neither ache nor pain. The doctors told me there was no hope for my case."—Joshua Hicks, Sudbury, Ont.

BEST ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the strongest electric body appliance in the world, is warranted for years without any expense for repairs, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister, as it has the McLaughlin cushion electrodes and regulator.

Free Book

Send for it to-day if you can't call.

My beautiful 80-page book is sent sealed free, with full information.

SPECIAL.

If you have used any other kind of belt, and it has burned your flesh or gave you no current, or for any other reason proved unsatisfactory, I will allow you half-price on one of mine for it. My belt is fitted with my special cushion electrodes, and is the only electric belt in the world that will cure without burning.

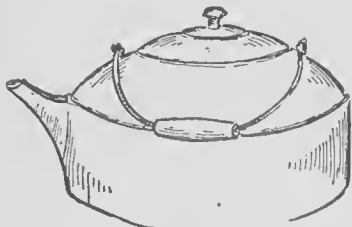
DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 120 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Through Peace to Light.

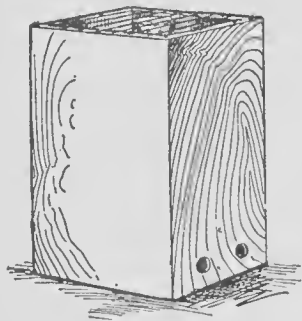
I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road;
I do not ask that Thou wouldst take from
me
Aught of its load;
I do not ask that flowers should always
spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I
plead:
Lead me aright—
Though strength should falter and though
heart should bleed—
Through Peace to Light.
I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou should'st
shed
Full radiance here;
Give but a ray of peace that I may tread
Without a fear,
I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.
Joy is like restless day; but peace divine
Like quiet night;
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall
shine—
Through Peace to Light.
—Holy Family.

Keeping up the Heat.

The following device taken from the Country Gentleman will be found very convenient and can be made by any handy boy.



The top of the stove is often crowded. There are dishes that are cooked, but must be kept warm. This can be accomplished by the device shown in the cut. A box just a bit higher than a hand lamp has both top



and bottom removed. Across the top are stretched wires. The box is then set down over a lamp, and the kettle or dish is set upon the wires, where its heat will be fully maintained.

How to be Happy in Work.

John Ruskin believed that men and women ought to like doing good work and be happy in it. He had this to say in support of the theory:—

"It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to live in the world without working; but it seems to me not less evident that he intends every man to be happy in his work. It is written 'in the sweat of thy brow'—but it was never written in the breaking of thy heart—'thou shalt eat bread.' And I find that as, on the one hand, infinite misery is caused by idle people who both fail in doing what was appointed for them to do and set in motion various springs of mischief in matters in which they should have no concern, so, on the other hand, no small misery is caused by overworked and unhappy people in the dark views which they necessarily take upon themselves and force upon others of work itself. Were it not so, I believe the fact of their being unhappy is in itself a violation of Divine law and a sign of some kind of folly or sin in their way of life. Now, in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed: They must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or, rather knowledge, that so much work has been done well, and fruitfully done, whatever the world may say or think about it."

Every Housekeeper must often act as a family physician. Pain-Killer for all the little ills, cuts and sprains, as well as for all bowel complaints, is indispensable. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

A Cover for the Baby.

Here is a cover for a baby. It is made of the very softest "art cloth," or it would be very dainty in buff or pale blue silk or satin. The embroidery looks best done all in one kind of dainty shaded Parisian floss.



The daintiest of all is to work it in the "opalescent" or the "rainbow" grades, which are now so popular. Or, if you prefer, you can do it in the orthodox, old way, with a white border and naturally colored flowers.

With Eyes on the Goal.

"There are no opportunities for those who have no life purpose," said Bishop Spaulding in an address at the University of Chicago.

This is the secret of countless of the sad failures of life. Who does not remember young men, brilliant, eager, practical often, for whom people confidently predicted success, to whom, indeed, success seemed almost inevitable, should no exceptional misfortune bar the way, who yet in five years or ten settled down into commonplace positions, with no hope of anything better?

The reason? Simply that these young men, quick and keen and bright though they were, had no definite purpose toward which all their energies were bent, and so they drifted wherever circumstances swept them, until they lost all inclination and consequently all power to master their own lives. The world may be full of wonderful scenes of beauty and grandeur, but to the blind man there can be no opportunity of seeing them. The fault is not in the splendid views, for they may lie endless about him; it is in his own eyes.

But to the man who sets his life to one all-controlling purpose it seems as if both heaven and earth defer. Failure cannot daunt him, for he recognizes no such word. His will, unchallenged potentate, commands, and opportunities flock to him. Even in worldly affairs this happens, though at the end may be pronounced the solemn vanitas vanitatum; for it is one of God's laws that the steadfast will shall achieve, whether for good or evil. But when a soul holds its will unswervingly to the highest resolution in the universe—that of finding God's purpose for it, and building its life to that—then, indeed, must its days be miracles full of the power and the glory of God.—Forward.

A Veil Holder.

As most people know, veils are preserved much better on rollers than in cases or drawers, as the edges are prevented from curling up, and the whole veil is kept smooth. A charming one can be made with a small wooden roller about eighteen inches long, and an inch or more thick. Cover this first with a piece of double faced flannel, and thickly sprinkle it with scented powder. Then take a piece of velvet, or satin, wide



enough to go round the roller, and twenty-two inches long. Line each end of this with silk of another color, then join the sides neatly and slip it over the roller. Tie up each end where the wood stops with narrow ribbon, so as to make a frill standing out. Veils rolled on this will be scented by the powder, and will be preserved as good as new. Several of them will be required, so that two or three in different colors would make a more important present.

For over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Did I This Morn.

Did I this morn devoutly pray
For God's assistance through the day?
And did I read His sacred Word
To make my life therewith accord?
Did I for any purpose try
To hide the truth or tell a lie?
Did I to all who came my way
Dus courtesy or kindness pay?
Or if distress my aid implored
Did I that aid with joy afford?
Did I my thoughts with prudence guide,
Checking ill humor, anger, pride?
Did I from every word refrain
That could give any creature pain?
Did I with cheerful patience hear
This little ills we all must share?
And did I when the day was o'er
God's watchful care again implore?
His pardon ask for all wrong done,
And grace to help in time to come?
And did I make my only plea,
That Jesus lived and died for me?

Tuberculosis in Young Children.

When discussing recently the deliverance of Dr. Koch as to the probable non-infection of children through the use of milk from tuberculous cows, Professor McFadyen said that whatever might be the case in Germany, the records of children's hospitals in Britain went to show that at least 28 per cent. of their cases of tuberculosis were due to the use of milk by means of which the disease was started in the intestines. In the large towns 30 per cent. of the cows were tuberculous, but only 2 per cent. of them had tuberculous udders, the recognized source of the disease in such cases.

As the world grows older its infant population is becoming more and more dependent on the feeding bottle. Health statistics in the United States go to show that 66 per cent. of the infants are artificially fed. Farmers' Bulletin No. 42, of the Department of Agriculture, states that one-third of all the children die before they reach three years of age, and one of the leading causes of such infant mortality is unwholesome milk.

The Unseen Battlefield.

"There is an unseen battlefield
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
And where they seldom rest.
The field is veiled from mortal sight—
'Tis only seen by One
Who knows alone where victory lies
When each day's fight is done."

Infidelity never made a man truly great, and widespread infidelity would destroy our nation.—Rev. W. P. Harmon, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The rounded Christian life requires obedience to those who govern us here below as well as to God who governs from above.—Rev. Dr. Dager, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enthusiasm is wanted in the game of right living. Oh! that the church of God could understand and have enthusiasm in her! Oh! that this church could have the same enthusiasm and courage to be found in football.—Rev. T. E. Monroe, Congregationalist, Akron, Ohio.

The nature of our thoughts determines just what our life will be, for all that exists in this vast universe are thoughts and things. Our thoughts govern our acts, and our acts fix our surroundings. Heaven or harmony is the quest of the world, and it comes, not out of the sky, not after we are dead, but by virtue of our goodness.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Spiritualist, Brooklyn, N.Y.

God builds from mankind as units up to the city, the state and the nation. We have been building often from things and parties for the sake of parties and things. The party is for the sake of the people and ought to serve them. All things, enterprises, institutions, are for the sake of the people, and must serve the people. And whoever and whatever will not serve God in serving the highest interests of the people shall perish. It pertains to your self-preservation to break with sin and the fellowship of sinners.—Rev. N. H. Lee, Methodist, Denver, Colo.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—
are used in making

Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

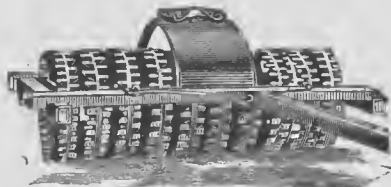
Doctors recommend it
for Nursery and Toilet use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair.

For particulars, address

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

—OR—

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely-known McCollm Roller, the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters and Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	Bemister, G. B.,	Portage la Prairie.
Bayne, G. A.,	"	Chataway, C. C.,	"
Bourne, Robt.,	"	Dawson City, N.W.T.	"
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Francis, John,	"
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Poplar Point, Man.	"
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Molloy, John,	"
Harris, J. W.,	"	Rosser, Man.	"
Lowe, Henry,	"	McFadden, Moses,	"
McPhillips, Geo.,	"	Nepawa, Man.	"
McPhillips, R. C.,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	"
Simpson, G. A.,	"	Morden, Man.	"
		Vaughan, L. S.,	"
		Selkirk, West, Man.	"

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

Sugden's Tar Pills

These celebrated Pills are unequalled for the cure of catarrh, bronchitis, coughs, colds and hoarseness. The use of a trial box will convince you of their wonderful merit. Put up in 25c and \$1.00 boxes and in 50c vials. Forwarded by mail, postpaid to any address, at the above prices. THE F. O. MABER CO., Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.